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# THE TIMES

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## Ark Royal on alert as UK troops return fire

By MICHAEL EVANS AND ROGER BOYES

A ROYAL Navy task force led by the aircraft carrier HMS *Ark Royal* is expected to sail for the Adriatic this week to support British troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina. British forces in the former Yugoslav republic have come under repeated attack from Serb positions and yesterday they fired in anger for the first time. The task force may be used either to move them out or to provide extra firepower.

The carrier, equipped with eight Sea Harrier jump jets, would take seven days to arrive and would be accompanied by a destroyer, a frigate and up to three support vessels, including a ship bearing artillery ammunition. The American carrier USS *John F Kennedy* with its 80 warplanes has already moved into the Ionian Sea ready for the short journey to the Adriatic coast.

The cabinet decision on whether to send the task force will depend on the Geneva peace conference, which yesterday suffered another setback with the departure of Bosnia's President Izetbegovic for talks in Senegal aimed at persuading Islamic countries to arm his people. Lord Owen, co-chairman of the peace conference insisted last night: "It is no drama, just a slight hiccup. It is not a walkout." But there was no doubting that the chance of the negotiations reaching a successful conclusion had receded in the aftermath of the shooting of the Bosnian deputy prime minister, Haskija Turajlic, on Friday night.



United in grief: the eldest daughter of Haskija Turajlic, the deputy prime minister of Bosnia, being comforted by relatives at his funeral in Sarajevo

Lord Owen, co-chairman of the peace conference insisted last night: "It is no drama, just a slight hiccup. It is not a walkout." But there was no doubting that the chance of the negotiations reaching a successful conclusion had receded in the aftermath of the shooting of the Bosnian deputy prime minister, Haskija Turajlic, on Friday night. The talks do founder, some form of foreign intervention — either enforcement of the ban on Serb flights over the republic or the arming of the Muslims by Islamic supporters — seems almost inevitable.

Reports from Washington over the weekend suggested that Bill Clinton, the president-elect, may consider easing the present UN arms embargo and pressure is continuing for the United Nations to pass a resolution enforcing the "no-fly" zone. The French also indicated their frustration yesterday when Roland Dumas, the foreign minister, said that France would act alone if necessary to liberate prison camps where civilians had been raped and tortured. He also said the UN should authorise force to impose the air exclusion zone within the next few days.

The government fears that if such a resolution is passed, British troops will need more protection from Serb attacks, and John Major and his cabinet colleagues will decide in the next day or so whether to dispatch the *Ark Royal*. The clash near Kladanj in northern Bosnia yesterday was the most serious involving British troops. Men from the 9th/12th Lancasters fired a barrage of 30mm shells after being attacked from Serb positions while escorting a Danish convoy returning from the besieged city of Tuzla. No injuries were reported and there was no more shooting from the Serb positions.

The British contingent has repeatedly been attacked along the road from Pailand. Officers have recently tried to negotiate safe passage with the Serbs. The British camp in Tomislavgrad, in southwest Bosnia, where 500 troops are based, was also bombed twice on Friday. Nobody was hurt, but a workshop was destroyed.

If such attacks were to increase, the *Ark Royal* could be used to move the British troops out, although neither ministers nor the men on the ground favour evacuation. If the troops remain, the arrival of the *Ark Royal* would be a boost to morale. UN credibility, page 8

## Shetland islanders face health tests

By RAY CLANCY AND MICHAEL HORSNELL

HUNDREDS of Shetland islanders living within a two-mile radius of the stricken oil tanker *Braer* are to be tested by teams of doctors from the mainland amid increasing fears for their health. Blood and urine tests on the 600 people living in the vicinity of the wreck will begin tomorrow, the Shetland Islands Council announced last night. The move was disclosed as near hurricane-force winds again hampered salvage and clean-up efforts.

Dr Derek Cox, director of the islands' public health, confirmed there was much "stress and anxiety" among the population that had prompted his decision to instigate the health programme. He dismissed claims that the spraying of chemicals on the oil slick was adding to any health problems.

Children are being kept indoors, pregnant women have been advised not to go outside and those who suffer from asthma and other respiratory diseases told to consult their GPs if symptoms worsen. So far people are suffering sore throats, noses and eyes, as well as nausea and headaches. The water supply on Shetland is being tested three times a day but has not been contaminated. A helpline for local people has also been set up.

John MacGregor, the transport secretary, will make a statement on the disaster in the Commons today when parliament resumes. Mr MacGregor is expected to outline new safety proposals under the auspices of the International Maritime Organisation, a United Nations agency. Representatives of the local seafood industry said that more than 90 per cent of the Shetland Islands' fishing grounds and 75 per cent of its salmon farms remain unaffected by the oil spill. The Salford food chain announced that it would continue buying Shetland salmon; only Marks & Spencer and Tesco have stopped buying it.

William Rees-Mogg, page 14

## Coal subsidy plan would raise fuel bills

By JILL SHERMAN AND PATRICIA TERHAN

MICHAEL Heseltine is considering a hefty coal subsidy as a way of reprieving up to seventeen pits in a huge climbdown over closure proposals announced in October. One of the leading options

being studied by Mr Heseltine, the president of the board of trade, is a subsidy of £10 a tonne that could save up to 10,000 miners' jobs. The £700 million proposal, which is said to be backed by British Coal and the electricity industry, could add 8p per pound to electricity bills unless it is funded directly by the Treasury.

Another option is to transfer to the coal industry between £250 million and £400 million of the £1.2 billion subsidy now given to the nuclear industry. This would have no impact on consumers' bills but would save fewer pits — probably only six to ten — and might be fought by the Treasury, which might have to supply additional grants for the nuclear industry.

At least 14 pits would still close under the first proposal and 20,000 jobs would go, but British Coal would be given a breathing space to reduce its prices to the levels of imported coal. MPs on the Commons trade and industry committee are considering similar proposals, although one Tory MP argued that unless the coal subsidy was switched from nuclear power, higher electricity bills could cause as

much of an outcry as the initial closure programme. Industry sources pointed out that if cheaper coals were produced as a result of the subsidy, bills might be unaffected. The outcome of the government's review will be published in a white paper next month which is expected to argue the case for securing contracts for an extra 10 million to 15 million tonnes of coal. The paper is expected to recommend the most feasible options to expand the British

Continued on page 2, col 8

## Bolshoi Ballet given grave reviews by the critics

By ALISON ROBERTS ARTS REPORTER

THE premiere of the Bolshoi Ballet's £3 million "stadium" season at the Albert Hall has been panned by dance critics who remain unimpressed by the Russian "dance event of the century". Edward Thorpe, dance critic for the *London Evening Standard*, said that Saturday night's performance was "the same tawdry, emasculated production we have seen before, in a rather less suitable setting". Anne Sacks, ballet critic of *The Independent* on Sunday, called the premiere "lacklustre" and feared that the season, surrounded by huge promotional hype, could turn into a disaster. "The company

was not ready to open," she wrote yesterday. Ann Nugent, of *The Stage*, said that the excerpts from three classical ballets, performed instead of staging one full-length production, had "cheapened" and "trivialised" the art; most agreed that taking scenes out of context did not work. "Merely trying to see what the Bolshoi is doing as art is pointless. It is just entertainment," she said. The death of Mercutio in *Romeo and Juliet* provoked giggles from the audience. Yuri Grigorovich, the Bolshoi's artistic director, is criticised for lacking dramatic sense in his choice of scenes from the ballets. "What is he trying to prove beyond sensation?" asked Ms Nugent. John Percival, for *The Times*, writes:



Limping dance: *Swan Lake* at the Albert Hall

Britain in 1989 when a decline in standards was widely noticed. Allen Robertson, dance editor for *Time Out*, said that he had been pleasantly surprised by the performance, but the season was "certainly not the dance event of the century". He added: "So much of it was so off the wall in terms of what we expect from one of the great classical companies in the world." There was a mixed response to the conversion of the Albert Hall: many thought that the stage, creating a ballet in the round, was a failed experiment. Mr Robertson had been astounded to see members of the audience taking flash photographs, blinding a portion of the audience opposite.

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## Labour approves Irish coalition deal

A coalition government with an overwhelming parliamentary majority is poised to take power in Ireland tomorrow after Labour party delegates backed the partnership deal with Fianna Fáil yesterday (Richard Ford writes). The centre-left administration will have a majority of more than 60 after the general election seven weeks ago.

It will be the first coalition between Fianna Fáil and Labour. Albert Reynolds, the Fianna Fáil leader, is due to be elected taoiseach tomorrow, with Labour having up to six seats in a cabinet of 15.

A 60-page programme for government is full of aspirations but short on costs. Agreements have yet to be reached on spending and tax proposals for the 1993 budget. Proposals include state-led intervention to liberalise the economy and cut unemployment; a referendum seeking removal of the constitutional ban on divorce; legislation to decriminalise homosexuality; and a register of the interests of MPs, civil servants and directors of state-run bodies.

## £6m in Maxwell fund

The Maxwell Pensioners Trust has raised £6 million for former newspaper employees defrauded by the late Robert Maxwell. In a letter to *The Times* today, the chairman of the trust, Sir John Cuckney, said he hoped the trust would achieve its goal within the next three months of raising tens of millions. He has retained the services of an unnamed retired high court judge to act as mediator in the legal settling of claim disputes. The money raised so far has helped to ensure that every Maxwell pensioner receives some income. Sir John's letter coincides with the publication today of a Commons report on the Maxwell debacle.

## Ulster GoC named

A former commander of a Royal Irish Rangers battalion is to be the next general officer commanding of the army in Northern Ireland. Major General Roger Wheeler, 51, an Oxford graduate, will replace Lieutenant General Sir John Wilsey as the army's new chief in the province next month. General Wheeler has served with the Royal Irish Rangers in Borneo and commanded the Royal Irish Rangers in Belize and Berlin. Since 1990 he has been assistant chief of the general staff at the Ministry of Defence.

## New Ripper interview

The Yorkshire Ripper is to be interviewed by the new chief constable of West Yorkshire about unsolved murders and attempted murders. Keith Hellawell was a chief inspector with the force when he worked on the Ripper investigation in the seventies. He has interviewed Peter Sutcliffe many times since and will question him again at Broadmoor after he takes charge of the force next month. West Yorkshire police said that although no action was to be taken on two confessions to attempted murder made by Sutcliffe, at least two other murders were being investigated. "In view of the special relationship between Mr Hellawell and Sutcliffe we will be asking Mr Hellawell to question Sutcliffe."

## Family offer reward

The family of murdered businessman Donald Urquhart is planning to offer a substantial reward for information leading to the arrest of his killer. Mr Urquhart, 56, shown right, was shot dead near his west London home on January 2 by a contract killer on a motorcycle. Detectives now believe the killer also assassinated Roger Wilson, 46, an off-licence owner, in south London last March.



## Bean scheme pays off

Factory workers in Birmingham and Manchester are earning cocoa beans instead of money. The payouts of 320 staff at Presbar Dinecastings record the number of beans earned and their price on the commodities market. At the end of every three months, the value of the beans is calculated and, if the price has risen, workers are paid a bonus. Any shortfall is covered by the company. The scheme also exploits a payroll loophole, allowing staff to pay lower National Insurance contributions.

## Draw in chess opener

There was a draw after 46 moves in the opening game in Madrid last night of Nigel Short's match with the Dutchman Jan Timman for a place in the final of the world chess championship. After 23 moves Short had achieved a solid position but Timman parried with a speculative pawn sacrifice. In the final position Short was a knight ahead but it was not sufficient for a victory as Timman was about to capture the Englishman's final pawn. The winner of the match will challenge Gary Kasparov for the world crown.

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Image conscious Neil Kinnock and Barbara Follett, a Labour style consultant, applauding Clinton campaign aides at a London conference

## Smith to end union block vote

By JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith yesterday sided with the modernists in the Labour party and made clear that he intended getting rid of the trade union block vote at party conferences. While denying any "Clintonisation" of the party, he insisted that the trade union link should be "individualised".

In a move that is likely to concern party reformers, he made no commitment to remove Clause 4, the nationalisation clause that has been the bedrock of Labour's constitution.

Interviewed on BBC television's *Breakfast with Frost* programme, Mr Smith said that block votes, where a trade union leader casts a vote on behalf of a million members, were inconsistent with the pattern of internal democracy of the party.

In an attempt to address

accusations of drift and criticism that he has failed to show leadership, Mr Smith declared his position but refused to be drawn on his view on proportional representation. While he was proud of Labour's links with the party, he was intent on "individualising" the trade union relationship on the principle of one member one vote, Mr Smith said.

"We will not have block votes. The notion of one trade union general secretary casting millions of votes will not happen in future," he also made clear that decisions on trade union reforms would need to be finalised at this year's conference.

Later this month the party's national executive will be presented with the findings of its working party on trade union reform. This will make recom-

mendations about trade union influence on the leadership elections, the selection and reselection of parliamentary candidates and policy making at party conference.

Mr Smith said one of the options was an assisted membership scheme for the selection of parliamentary candidates where union members paid a levy to the party. Mr Smith is still said to be keen on diminishing the trade union role in the election of the party leader and deputy.

He anticipates abolishing the block vote by giving delegates individual votes. At present one union may have 40 delegates but only one vote. Mr Smith is concerned that delegates' votes should fairly represent individual trade unionists' views.

John Edmonds, general secretary of the GMB general

union, welcomed Mr Smith's intention to abandon the block vote and said his union would do all it could to help Mr Smith to get the changes in place at this year's conference.

Questioned on whether he would abandon Clause 4, Mr Smith said the public never raised this issue and he did not think there was any point "in arguing about theology".

Commenting on concerns within the party that Labour was in on adopting Bill Clinton's policies, Mr Smith ruled out any "Clintonisation", saying Labour should not copy what was being done in a different society and under different circumstances. Lessons could be drawn however from the Clinton campaign.

In an attempt to counter criticism by John Prescott,

shadow transport secretary, and Clare Short, MP for Birmingham Ladywood, that the party was abandoning its core values and "clothing" image, Mr Smith said the next election would not be won by "flashy or sensational politics". Policy had to be formulated carefully and promoted with "evangelical fervour".

Mr Smith said his three policy priorities were a commitment to growth and employment, to reform the country's antiquated constitution with a Bill of Rights and devolving power to the regions, and securing social justice by providing the poor with greater opportunities and transforming the social security system from a safety net to a springboard. "I believe that bringing down unemployment is the most important thing."

## Major against change to VAT and tax relief

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major is expected to resist Treasury pressure for Budget changes to the structure of mortgage interest relief and VAT increases designed to finance soaring public-sector borrowing.

Senior ministers and backbenchers believe that the prime minister, who is said to be taking the closest possible interest in the shaping of the March Budget, accepts that recovery remains too uncertain to risk a further blow to industrial and consumer confidence.

This emerged yesterday as Mr Major's close colleagues voiced irritation about the speculation over higher taxes, and renewed discussion on phasing out mortgage relief, that surrounded the two days of talks between Treasury ministers and officials at Chevening, the Chancellor's official country home in Kent.

Mr Major yesterday held a strategy session at Chequers with members of the Downing Street policy unit and Sir Norman Fowler, Conservative chairman. Today senior party officials will be called in for a similar exercise.

Party and government officials emphasised that the gatherings were confidential and would not result in policy announcements. Significantly, however, it was disclosed that the future of mortgage tax relief was not on the agenda for either meeting.

Senior MPs claim that Mr Major believes a sustained recovery is the best means of reducing the public sector borrowing requirement, which could reach £50 billion by 1993-4. He feels that extending or increasing VAT

from its present rate of 17.5 per cent would harm the prospects of a consumer-led recovery and could be counterproductive if VAT receipts fell.

Although he is sympathetic to the idea of longer-term reform of the mortgage relief system, he is said to believe that talk of imminent cuts would be damaging because of its potential effect on the weak housing market. Future options could include confining tax relief to first-time buyers and paying more of the relief as a lump sum at the start of the loan in order to encourage buyers.

Senior MPs voiced confidence that the prime minister would not be swayed by what was described as the Treasury's "obsession" with the public sector borrowing requirement.

Radical tax changes may have to be delayed until this year's second Budget, in November or December, but the freezing of tax allowances in March remains a possibility and a sharp increase in the duty on petrol looks certain. Measures to help the long-term unemployed were discussed at the session at the prime minister's official country residence. The policy unit has drawn up a plan to offer them temporary work with companies or voluntary organisations, although the Treasury is unhappy about the likely cost of subsidising the jobs.

Ministers are also considering Budget changes to capital gains tax to encourage long-term industrial investment, in line with Mr Major's objective of ensuring that the Budget promotes economic recovery.

## Oxbridge white men keep grip on Bench

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

NEWLY-appointed judges are still being recruited overwhelmingly from public schools and Oxbridge. Invariably, they are also male and white, according to an analysis of recent judicial appointments that is published today.

The figures show that last year, of newly-appointed judges educated in the United Kingdom, 86 per cent attended Oxford or Cambridge universities and 83 per cent attended private schools.

Although two women were appointed to the High Court bench — Dame Ann Ewbank and Dame Janet Smith — no woman was appointed to the Court of Appeal or House of Lords in 1992. The average of appointment to the High Court in 1992 was 52.

The figures were compiled by Stephen Byers, Labour MP for Wallasey and chairman of Labour's home affairs committee. He described them as "depressing and disappointing".

Evidence of the shortage of permanent High Court judges and continuing use of retired judges or deputies comes from figures for 1991 which show that 500 "judge days" in the High Court and Court of Appeal were dealt with by judges aged over 75.

## Students take the bait for science subjects

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

YEARS of trying to lure students away from the arts and into science and technology are starting to pay off, according to unpublished figures on university enrolments.

While business courses continue to be the main attraction for entrants to higher education, science is showing the next biggest increase in the current academic year. Places in engineering and technology, traditionally the hardest to fill, are also up significantly.

Student numbers have been increasing rapidly in recent years but most growth has come in the arts and social sciences. Fewer than 40 per cent of students take science or technology.

Ministers are anxious to redress the balance and have exempted science courses from a 30 per cent cut in the fees received by universities. Fees already reflected the higher cost of laboratory-based degrees but a wider differential is intended as an incentive to recruit more students to science.

Early returns to the Higher Education Funding Council for England suggests that the tide is already turning. The number of students starting full-time science courses in new and old universities is up by 12 per cent, and engineering and technology are up 8 per cent. Although the business boom has produced 19 per cent growth in the social sciences, humanities departments took only 4 per cent more undergraduates.

Professor Graeme Davies, chairman of the HEFC, said: "The figures suggest that there is scope for universities to expand even during a period

of consolidation in the arts and social sciences. Universities are all examining their own individual policies and there will be a slowdown in overall growth, but it is interesting that the science side is already beginning to take off."

Graduate employment forecasts to be published tomorrow are likely to confirm continuing shortages in technological areas, in spite of over provision elsewhere. John Parfen, the education secretary, has considered offering state bursaries to encourage more students into engineering.

Jeffrey Rooker, Labour's higher education spokesman, said: "I approve of the emphasis on science and technology because that has been sadly neglected, but it should not be at the expense of the arts and social sciences. A change of direction could have been achieved without bringing havoc to universities and closing off opportunities to sixth formers."



Rooker: science sadly neglected

## Coal freighter stranded as gales buffet Britain

By JENNY KNIGHT

A FREIGHTER was swept onto a sand bank by high seas in the Bristol Channel yesterday as winds gusting to hurricane force lashed Britain, bringing down trees and cutting off power to thousands of homes.

The 800-tonne Dutch-registered *Shipe*, loaded with coal, was travelling from Cardiff to Truro, Cornwall, when it ran into trouble off Minehead, Somerset, in force-10 winds. It was aground for six hours before being refloated when the tide turned. Police warned sightseers trying to walk out to the stranded ship at low tide to turn back or risk drowning.

Elsewhere, seafarers were closed and walkers were warned to stay clear of sea walls lashed by waves. Homes were

flooded and an 87-year-old woman escaped unhurt when winds ripped the gable end off her home near Swindon, Wiltshire.

The body of a young woman canoeist was found on the shore of Loch Eive, Argyll, yesterday. The woman, Karen Fretwell, 26, a scientific civil servant from Oban, had been swept down the swollen river Awe, as she and her husband tried to negotiate a steep gorge on Saturday. Her husband was thrown out of the two-seater canoe and struggled ashore to raise the alarm.

Winds were strongest in northern Scotland where gusts of around 90mph were recorded, but torrential rain, high winds and fallen trees made roads across the country treacherous. Among the worst affected areas were

Oxfordshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Hampshire and Somerset. The storms were caused by a near-record atmospheric depression between northwest Scotland and Iceland. There were widespread power cuts affecting homes in Kent, Cornwall, Wiltshire, Hampshire. Homes were reported flooded in Dorset and Hampshire.

High winds were expected to continue overnight and to abate only very slowly today.

An RAF Sea King helicopter rescued a canoeist stuck in a tree, still in his craft. The man was driven into branches of trees on a small island as water levels rose on the Usk in Dyfed-Powys. Twelve Gurkhas travelling near by in a 12-ton military vehicle, with a boat on board, stood by to assist. A flock of 60 sheep were carried to

safety by firefighters when they were stranded on high ground when the river Arun in Sussex burst its banks. Speed restrictions were imposed on the Severn Bridge, from which high-sided vehicles and motor-cycles were banned; the conditions caused a seven-mile tailback on the eastbound side. Cross-channel ferry services were reported delayed.

In Scotland, snowdrifts were a problem, particularly in the Grampian region. Roads were flooded when the Clyde burst its banks at high tide at Renfrew. Other areas hit by road flooding included Lochgilphead and Tarbert, in Argyll.

In Wales, the A40 at Bryn, in Gwent, was restricted by flooding. *Shetland Economic storm*, page 3

of consolidation in the arts and social sciences. Universities are all examining their own individual policies and there will be a slowdown in overall growth, but it is interesting that the science side is already beginning to take off."

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## Bishops warned of schism over women

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

BISHOPS in the Church of England must be prepared to relinquish power if a schism is to be avoided, traditionalists warn today.

In an open letter to the 53 members of the House of Bishops, which meets in Manchester today, an organisation representing 3,400 clergy says that most Anglo-Catholics could withdraw or be driven out over the issue of women priests.

Forward in Faith, a new body made up of all the groups who oppose the ordination of women priests, calls for a system of "alternative episcopal oversight". The House of Bishops, whose meeting ends on Thursday and which will include a further 58 bishops tomorrow, is believed to be unwilling to go as far as the traditionalists want because most bishops are opposed to relinquishing any of their episcopal authority or to creating a structure which resembles a church within a church.

Traditionalists are adamant that the Church faces a crisis of situation which could result in the exodus of almost the entire Catholic wing. Dr David Hope, one of 12 bishops known to oppose the legislation, still believes it to be unworkable. Another bishop, who asked not to be named, said: "I am quite depressed about it. My diocese is virtually unmanageable already."

Traditionalists have remained largely quiet since the General Synod voted to ordain women priests in November, according to the period of reflection called for by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey. But they say this period has ended and it is time for the House of Bishops to devise a workable package to preserve the Church of England as both "catholic and reformed".

In the letter to the House of Bishops, the Reverend John Broadhurst, chairman of Forward in Faith, calls for "adequate and just provision" for those unable to accept such a change in "the church's doctrine and practice".

Forward in Faith proposes an "assured succession of bishops who do not ordain women to the priesthood, or recognise them as priests". They call for liberty for clergy and parishes to associate themselves for sacramental and pastoral purposes with those bishops. The letter, also signed by vice-chairman Alison Humphreys, says: "Without some provision for alternative episcopal oversight, we will all be in an impossible situation."

Father Broadhurst says the leaders of the catholic movement have had to exercise a determined effort to stop priests making hasty decisions since the vote.

## Heseltine considers coal subsidy

Continued from page 1  
coal market, but will also point to the huge cost implications.

Whitehall officials said that the paper would not detail which pits could be saved. Such decisions would be left to British Coal.

The Commons employment committee is also expected to produce a critical report on how the initial announcement of the pit closures was handled. British Coal and the trade and industry department will be castigated for failing to consult the employment department. The report will also point to the costs of making up to 100,000 people redundant from the closures.

The report, due on January 21, is expected to recommend that no decision should be taken on the pit closures until the government has costed the unemployment implications, which could be up to £800 million a year.

The trade and industry committee's report is expected to be published in about two weeks. It is likely to argue that the coal market can be extended by about 15 million tonnes, saving 14 to 15 pits, if the government intervenes.

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# Shetland battens down for economic storm

By Walter Ellis

THE wind was gusting at hurricane strength as clergy throughout Shetland offered prayers yesterday for salvation from the creeping menace of oil. But not all flock were listening: most were at home, sheltering from the storm.

It was hard to stand up in exposed places but some of the islanders had no choice but to venture out. Rab Gibson, a crofter and salmon packer, was in his fields in Hamnavoe, West Burra, feeding hay to his sheep. He had been told that his grass had been polluted by oil still seeping from the stricken tanker *Braer* and that his animals should not eat it. The little hay he had stored is nearly gone and he has been unable to find new supplies.

George Williamson, dressed in oilskins and bent almost double against the gale, was checking his boat, moored in Scalloway. Mr Williamson is a salmon farmer, whose holding — one of 63 on the islands — was one of the first to be affected by the oil. His insurance company has said that he must not feed his fish in case the pellets become coated with oil. If he does not feed the smolts, they will die. He has also been told that he must not harvest the fish and is left to wonder how long he can continue to pay his two full-time workers.

Grace Williamson, his wife, said that a disaster of some kind had been expected off Shetland for years. "But no one thought that it would happen with someone else's oil, from a ship out of Norway. I thought it would be our oil, up in Sullom Voe, and the main effect would be in the north, not the south. At least it was Norwegian oil,



Braving the gale: worshippers hurrying through hurricane-force winds towards Dunrossness Church, near the wreck of the tanker *Braer*, for a service yesterday

not the heavy, black stuff we produce here." Many echo her ambivalence. Some believe that the effect of the disaster has been much exaggerated. They say that, beyond the immediate area of the *Braer*, the covering of oil is thin and ask how this

can be considered enough to poison the land or justify a ban on harvesting salmon. Mr Gibson's wife, Jesse, said that life for Shetlanders was hard enough already, without the latest threat to their security. Her husband works three crops as well as

packing salmon for Saga Seafoods, no one knows how long the factory can remain open.

For some, the economic crisis ahead could be considerable. Salmon farmers enjoy substantial income on Shetland. Mr Williamson drives a

G-registration Mercedes. A Renault Espace is parked next door to the Gibson home. But the prosperity is precarious, depending entirely on a single activity. Unless feeding and harvesting can be resumed in the spring, 1994 will be bleak and the long-

term bill for compensation could run into millions.

In Lerwick, as the darkness closed in on another neglected sabbath, the town's bar keepers were throwing up the shutters in readiness for another night's business. In the old days, everyone on

Shetland went to church on the Lord's day, but much has changed. The crisis of confidence is proving difficult to bear.

Leading article and letters, page 15  
Weather forecast, page 18

## Threat to otters and seals grows

By Ray Clancy

HUNDREDS of seals contaminated by oil from the stricken tanker *Braer* could die unless they are rescued and treated soon, wildlife experts said last night.

An operation to help 120 seals stranded on the beach at Lady's Holm island on the edge of Quendale Bay and another 200 in the water was thwarted yesterday by the storm raging on Shetland.

The pollution, which now includes a second slick, has also struck the otter population. Sian Pullen, a marine biologist with the World Wide Fund for Nature, said that one otter had been found dead at West Sand, 30 miles from the wreck.

She warned that the oil would seriously affect marine wildlife and, ultimately, the food chain. "Most people don't realise there is a lot of life down there under the water."

Dr Pullen said it was unclear how badly affected the stranded seals have been. "It is impossible to tell because we cannot get near them. If they have ingested the oil they are likely to be in poor shape and the chances are that they will not recover."

Greenpeace, the international environmental group, has also been monitoring the seal population. There is concern that attempts by the media to photograph them could drive the seals back into the sea.

Shetland is an important breeding ground for both grey and common seals, with an estimated population of 6,000 around the coastline.

## 'We lowered ourselves on to the ceiling'

### 165 people walk away after airliner crashes in flames

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DENVER

ROBERT and Isabel Glass said "I love you" to each other as they hung upside down from their seat belts in the crashed Indian Airlines plane at Delhi airport on Saturday. "I wondered if burning to death would be painful," Mr Glass said.

Mr and Mrs Glass were on their way home to Cambridge after a three-week holiday in Asia. They were among 165 passengers and crew who had one of the most remarkable escapes in aviation history after their Russian-built plane missed the runway, smashed its landing gear, lost both wings as it slewed from side to side for thousands of feet, turned on its back, broke into sections and burst into flames. Nobody died and there were no serious injuries.

The passengers had a second stroke of luck when, after waiting nearly an hour for help to arrive, they were picked up by an airport bus whose driver took them around the airfield and then parked within 50ft of the crashed plane, which then exploded in flames. They all survived the heat blast.

The Russian-built TU-154 was one of six leased by the Indian government from Uzbekistan Airways to beat a month-long strike by Indian Airlines. Madhav Rao Scindia, the aviation minister, resigned on Saturday amid accusations that the Uzbek and Russian crews could not speak English adequately and had misunderstood instructions from air traffic controllers. The remaining leased planes have been grounded.

Mr Glass, 45, a lawyer with the Director of Public Prosecutions' office in London, said the cabin immediately filled with noxious smoke. He could see flames licking the outside of the window. "There was no panic. The passengers were amazingly orderly. We all unbuckled our belts and lowered ourselves on to the ceiling. Several Indian women wearing open sandals burned their feet. Children were crying but nobody was shouting."

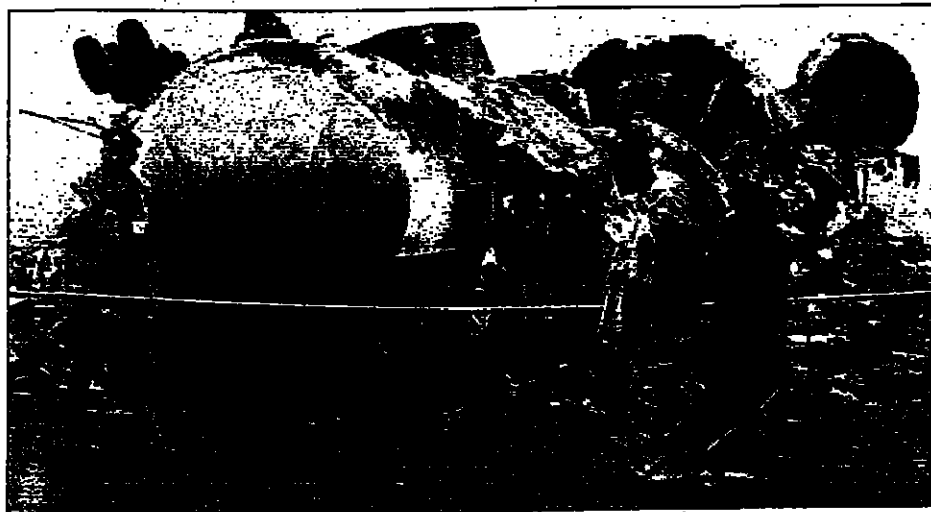
Everybody escaped through an emergency door. Mr Glass helped a passenger whose seat belt had jammed. Outside, in the chill of the early morning mist, the survivors stood on the

grass and watched flames engulf the plane. The emergency services, however, were nowhere to be seen. "For 20 minutes nothing happened and we just waited," Mr Glass said. "A man in a jeep arrived, shrugged his shoulders and drove off. Soon afterwards the first fire engines arrived."

Fifty minutes after the crash, which happened soon after 4am, some of the passengers, many with burns and broken bones but all able to walk, were picked up by an airport bus. Only after an explosion ripped the rear of the plane apart did emergency crews start to arrive, said Mr Glass.

Mrs Glass, an oral surgeon at Addenbrooke's hospital in Cambridge, tried to tend wounds but the only equipment in the first-aid room was cotton wool and headache pills. No medical staff turned up and the wounded went off in taxis and private cars.

Safety instructions were not given before takeoff from Tlydenabad. Passengers said they were told to read the safety cards, but the few that were available were in Uzbek or Russian.



Lucky escape: two stewardesses survey the crashed Indian Airlines aircraft

## Bereaved attack flight ruling

By Tony Dawe

RELATIVES of Britons killed in the Nepal air crash last September have been told that only a limited number of free places will be available for the mass funeral planned in Kathmandu for unidentified victims of the disaster.

In a letter to the relatives, Pakistan International Airlines, which is arranging the service for victims of its Airbus crash, said that it would allocate only two tickets to the next of kin of each passenger and that it would be impossible "to respond to requests for multiple participation". However, many of those who had left behind parents, brothers, sisters and husbands or wives. "The arrangements are inadequate and insensitive," Carolyn Harries, whose husband, Dave, was killed in the crash, said.

In a letter to PIA, asking it to alter its decision, Mrs Harries, of Llanrwst, Gwynedd,

says: "We find it totally unacceptable that you are attempting to restrict so severely the numbers of loved ones that you are prepared to make arrangements for. Are you really asking us to choose between grieving brothers, mothers, fathers and best friends? To go to Kathmandu is, for all of us, an essential part of the grieving process, a chance to say goodbye."

The service is expected at the end of next month. Only 64 of the 167 victims have so far been identified, with 19 Britons unidentified. PIA has indicated that limited availability of flights and accommodation affected its decision to limit relatives. A spokesman said: "We made arrangements for two relatives to go to Kathmandu immediately after the accident and we think that to arrange for two more to attend the funeral is reasonable."

## Condemned pit bulls freed by animal activists

By Michael Horsnell

ANIMAL rights activists have sprung at least two pit bull terriers from secure kennels where they were awaiting destruction under the Dangerous Dogs Act. The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) said yesterday that the dogs were not pit bull terriers and gave a warning that "if any try to release many more in a nationwide campaign. Police who are looking for the missing animals condemned their removal. Kennels holding up to 300

more condemned dogs have been warned about further raids.

The first to be freed was a seven-year-old bitch removed from kennels in Kilmarnock in November after legal moves for a stay of execution were defeated in the appeal court in Edinburgh. The dog was impounded in March after the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) reported it to police, but the owner, Alison King, claimed it was a Staffordshire bull terrier crossed with a Labrador. Mrs King, who runs an

animal rescue centre, was fined £50 for failing to register the dog.

The Duke of Hamilton, a critic of the 1991 Dangerous Dogs Act, agreed to a request from the animal rights activists to be photographed with the dog to show the owner it was safe and to get public attention. The dog is being kept at a secret location.

The duke, who was not involved in freeing the dog, was subsequently interviewed by police and made a statement. No action is being taken against him. Yesterday he said: "What

is particularly outrageous is that the matter was reported to the police by the SSPCA. Their idea of protecting animals from cruelty is to electrocute them."

The second dog was freed on December 21 from kennels near Glasgow. It had been taken by police after its 20-year-old owner was found guilty of keeping an unregistered pit bull.

A police spokesman said: "We are actively investigating both cases and seeking the recovery of the dogs."

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# Writers cross pens to dispute best novelists of decade

By DANIEL JOHNSON  
LITERARY EDITOR

A CONFRONTATION between literary generations is in prospect after well-known writers, including Martin Amis and William Boyd, the angry young men of the 1980s, yesterday denounced a publicity campaign to promote young novelists.

The campaign's backers, who include Britain's biggest bookseller, W. H. Smith, aim to revive sales of literary fiction with a list of the 20 Best Young British Novelists, 1993. Their selection, which has been eagerly awaited, was chosen from hundreds of submissions by Salman Rushdie and A.S. Byatt, the novelists; Bill Buford, the publisher; and John Mitchinson, the marketing director of Waterstones.

They picked Iain Banks, Louis de

Bernieres, Anne Billson, Tibor Fischer, Esther Freud, Alan Hollinghurst, Kazuo Ishiguro, A.L. Kennedy, Philip Kerr, Hanif Kureishi, Adam Lively, Adam Mars-Jones, Candia McWilliam, Lawrence Norfolk, Ben Okri, Caryl Phillips, Will Self, Nicholas Shakespeare, Helen Simpson and Jeanette Winterson.

Those who follow fiction closely were dismayed by the dismissive attitude of a few celebrities, some of whom had benefited from a similar promotion in 1983. "They still want to be the youngest writers in the room," one critic said.

John Carey, the Merton professor of English literature at Oxford University, found the list disappointing in comparison with 1983: "You haven't got the breadth and depth. And you haven't got the excitement."

Victoria Glendinning, the biogra-

pher and chairman of judges of last year's Booker Prize, responded: "The quality of writing is better than ever. People have difficulty in finding big subjects to write about, but the technical ability of most of these writers is terrifically high."

One of the most respected younger publishers, Dan Franklin of Secker & Warburg, said yesterday that ten years ago few had heard of many now-famous names on the 1983 list, on which Ishiguro, Mars-Jones and Rushdie featured. Of the 1993 one, he commented: "It's idiosyncratic. I'm disappointed that our own Adam Thorpe, for instance, is not on it. But it is ridiculous to talk about a lost generation."

It was an article in *The Sunday Times* yesterday headed: "Britain's new literary lions fail to raise a roar" that drew the ire of the new generation. The paper, which had

initially supported the Best Young Novelists campaign, quoted Sir Kingsley Amis's "depressing" judgment: "In 1940, novelists aged 40 or under included Graham Greene, Elizabeth Bowen, Rosamund Lehmann, Henry Green, Christopher Isherwood and Evelyn Waugh. My son's generation was less impressive than that. I suppose bright people now are doing something different, such as going into television."

Sir Kingsley's son, Martin, perhaps the most successful novelist of the 1983 generation, told *The Sunday Times*: "I haven't heard of half those names. I've had the impression that there are quite a lot of talented people around, but no dominant writers." Mr Franklin said: "He ought to have heard of them. You could argue that there are more good writers around now than in 1983, hence they don't stand out like the

superstars of ten years ago." William Boyd, another star of the 1983 list, was quoted as saying that those with talent now go into journalism, where "you get more instant gratification, not just financially, than as a novelist."

But John Gross, the distinguished literary critic and former editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*, said: "More names were better established in 1983 than those on this list. I don't think it proves anything."

Mr Gross said that English literature was suffering from a long-term trend that had made it less central to culture, but he detected no obvious change during the past decade. He would have preferred a list of half a dozen names, even in the best periods of literary history, he said, no more than a few important books were published each year.



Winterson: named as one of the best for 1993



Ishiguro: on the lists for 1983 and this year

## Birt will announce BBC reshuffle on live television link

By PETER FIDDICK

THE most radical restructuring of the BBC in 25 years is to be announced this morning by John Birt, the new director-general, in a live link-up to all the corporation's United Kingdom staff, scheduled for 11am.

The new structure is expected to bring two outsiders into senior positions immediately below the director-general and above all existing executives. Liz Forgan, 48, until last week director of programmes at Channel 4 and one of its founders, is to become the BBC's director of broadcasting, responsible for editorial content in television and radio. Robert Phillips, chief executive of ITN, will have equivalent responsibilities for resources and finance and is expected to be named as Mr Birt's deputy.

Mr Phillips, 47, has been a leading figure in commercial television throughout the 1980s since becoming the first managing director of Central Independent Television in 1981. He is regarded as a determined manager, with a keen interest in programmes

and broadcasting issues. From 1989 to 1992, he was a modernising chairman of the Royal Television Society.

In 1987, he left Central to become group managing director of Carlton Communications, the media conglomerate founded by Michael Green, whose Carlton Television is the new London weekday ITV contractor. In 1991 Mr Phillips moved to ITN, where he has pushed through a radical cost-cutting plan. Although that is not yet completed, the arrival of Mr Green as a leading figure in the consortium now taking control of ITN is believed to have made Mr Phillips open to other opportunities.

Today's unveiling of Mr Birt's structural blueprint holds implications for the roles of all other senior BBC executives, including the four managing directors who, since the last big restructuring in 1968, have had considerable devolved authority for programme policy and resource management in their respective services: television, radio, regional broadcasting and the BBC World Service. Speculation inside the BBC suggests

that the roles of the two television channel controllers may be combined, although others argue that such a move would not be conducive to the pluralism of programming that Mr Birt has said he wishes the BBC to continue. A single planning system may, however, emerge as part of an effort to avoid the sort of duplication which led in part to the accounting disaster of last year.

The controllership of BBC1 is vacant, after Jonathan Powell's resignation to take up a senior position with Carlton Television, and the managing directorship of the World Service is unfilled after John Tusa's well-signalled retirement from it last month. Some senior BBC executives expect the new structure to integrate World Service radio and television more closely with the domestic services.

It is also expected that Mr Birt will create a new layer of programme executives with responsibility across television and radio, pushing forward the principle he established with a single news and current affairs directorate when he became deputy director-general in 1987. It already exists for regional broadcasting and, in recent months, single departments for education and religious broadcasting have been established.

One source suggests that there will be no senior job losses but the wide-ranging responsibilities of Ms Forgan and Mr Phillips may raise questions about the roles of some, including the managing directors of radio and television, Will Wyatt and David Hatch.

Among those tipped to gain in the reshuffle are Ronald Neil, managing director of regional broadcasting, Tony Hall, director of news and current affairs — whose area may include the planned 24-hour news channel and a closer relationship with the World Service — and Janet Street-Porter, head of youth programmes and features. Patricia Hodgson, head of policy and planning, and Jane Drabble, Mr Wyatt's deputy at television, are expected to emerge with their status enhanced or undiminished.

Mr Birt's plans have taken into account advice from outside consultants, including McKinsey's, the management consultancy which created 25 years ago the present structure of separate services with their own managing directors. This was seen, in the words of the BBC's historian, Lord Briggs, as "a substantial finding of power away from the director-general".

Diary, page 14

## Few takers for truth about Hitler's UFOs

By ANDREW LYCETT

HITLER'S scientists concluded a secret treaty with the Allies after the second world war and are researching human genetic engineering and space travel at a huge underground city in the Antarctic. The Germans invented flying saucers and the British landed on the moon in the 1890s.

We are not privy to such facts because a conspiracy of international master-thinkers, known as the Illuminati, deem it inappropriate. In particular, they do not want the simple anti-gravity technology of flying saucers made generally available because this would undermine the energy monopoly of the oil companies.

These and other alleged conspiracies of silence were examined at the international conference on global deception held at Wembley Conference Centre, London, at the weekend.

Just 350 participants paid up to £20 to attend at the 2,000-seat venue. The organisers, Mary Seal and Keith Mears, from Walsall, West Midlands, had originally booked the 10,000-seat Wembley Arena.

Those who did turn up heard a succession of

humorous speakers reveal how British intelligence had engineered the Russian revolution; how Russian Stalinists in the Democratic party and Trotskyists in the Republican were slugging it out for control of the United States; how Aids had been invented in a laboratory; and how the global scare about CFCs was part of a softening-up process — heralded by President Bush's New World Order — to impose an Illuminati-led world government.

Mrs Seal, who could lose up to £50,000 on the event, claimed no hidden agenda and not to be funded by any political or religious group. "We just trying to make people think," she said.

The conference had concentrated on secret technologies because "technology is power. We haven't even talked about the genetically engineered clones who are flying around abducting people."

The only real debate took place when someone objected to a speaker's claims that Hitler was obsessed by the occult. Two security guards had to be dissuaded from throwing him out.

## Foetus eggs delay menopause

By NIGEL HAWKES

SCIENTIFIC methods that may enable post-menopausal women to give birth are likely to stir up an ethical dispute.

Dr Roger Gosden, of Edinburgh University, has shown that the ovaries of sterile mice can be restored to full function by transplanting into them immature egg cells from foetal material. The normal oestrous cycle in the mouse is then restored and it can give birth to young whose mother, in effect, is the foetus from which the cells came.

There is no reason in principle why the method should not work in humans, though Dr Gosden said he did not plan to transplant foetal cells into human patients.

In a Horizon documentary,

*Cheating Time*, to be broadcast tonight on BBC2, he says that the work raises ethical and legal problems. "It would be a precedent to have a dead foetus as the genetic mother of a child."

Dr Gosden says that he can only envisage the technique being used in women who had gone through the menopause very young, or who had been made sterile by radiation treatment for cancer. He does not believe it would be acceptable to use the method to postpone or reverse the menopause in other women.

Dr Gosden's technique could be a way round one of the greatest obstacles to egg-implantation, the shortage of donor eggs. He has devised ways of growing foetal eggs in

laboratory culture and storing them for long periods. In principle they could be stored for tens or even hundreds of years before re-implantation.

His work has also opened up the possibility of delaying the menopause by controlling the rate at which eggs are shed from the ovaries. This, he has found, accelerates after the age of 37, but could possibly be slowed down with hormone drugs so women could reproduce until the age of 70.

Professor Robert Winston, head of the Infertility Unit at Hammersmith Hospital in London, has said that the prospects of extending a woman's reproductive lifespan are "extremely controversial".

Women, page 12

## Impending legislation on privacy has ignored constitutional weakness



Right to know or invasion of privacy? Press laws cover basic rights as well as stories on the royal family

## Britain far behind other countries in defending freedom of the press

By FRANCES D'SOUZA

THE combination of a general (but by no means fully tested) view that self-regulation is not working and the imminent second reading of Clive Soley's private member's bill on privacy may well unleash laws allowing interference with the editorial independence of the press.

What has not been taken into account in any of the arguments advanced so far is how other countries with an equally invasive press cope. In an unpublished survey of press laws in 11 countries, the United Kingdom undoubtedly has the weakest protection of freedom of the press of all the countries.

Let us take eight features of the 22 covered in the report, which are generally indicative of a strong and free press: constitutional or other legal guarantees for a free press; protection of journalists' sources; an absence of the power of prior restraint; incorporation into domestic law of the international treaties, such as article 10 of the European Convention which specifically enshrines the right to free speech; lack of statutory control of privacy, self-regulation and the right of reply.

Britain's lack of a constitutional or any positive legal

■ An unpublished study has found that Britain's legislation on the press lacks important principles that have been embraced by most other countries

formulation of the fundamental right to free expression — of which the free press is a crucial element — is shared by only Australia, which has inherited the traditional English view that freedom of speech is best protected by the common law.

Britain retains the power of prior restraint, does not strongly protect journalists' sources, and is clearly contemplating a privacy law where the government would decide the boundaries between the public right to know and "invasion of privacy". None of the international treaties that protect fundamental freedoms including free speech has been incorporated into domestic law. There is no right of reply and the Press Council traditionally concerned itself only with protecting the public rather than upholding press freedom.

Let us not go so far in comparing this depressing litany of absences with the United States where first amendment rights and the support of a free, although not necessarily a responsible, press

tory publication of adjudications.

In most of the countries studied, press council sanctions, where they exist, are far more strongly enforced. In Sweden, for example, substantial fines can be levied. It is, however, quite striking that in every country included in the survey, privacy laws are always accompanied by strong, constitutional or legal protection of the press. The UK, in adopting any privacy law, would be unique in having only restrictive rather than positive and supportive legislation concerning the press.

Finally, all the ten other countries studied have either a freedom of information act or other legislation allowing the public access to government-held information.

In a submission to the Calcutt enquiry, article 19 argued strongly that in the absence of any protection for a free press, it was both dangerous and unwise to introduce legal restrictions. We will continue to do this.

Article 19 will publish *Press Law and Practice: A Comparative Study of Press Freedom in European and Other Democracies* in February.

The author is director of Article 19, international centre against censorship.

## All the news that's fit to censor

Brian MacArthur imagines how the official regimes suggested by Sir David Calcutt might have viewed the content of yesterday's papers

Memo to Sir Gregory Censor, Chairman, Press Complaints Tribunal

Your minute of January 8, 1993, asked for a study of yesterday's papers, a report on breaches of our proposed Code of Press Conduct and action we would recommend if the statutory press complaints tribunal is established. 1. The *Sunday Mirror* and *The People* reported on their front pages that the Princess of Wales had decided to divorce Prince Charles. The reports were denied by the Palace and Miss Carolyn Bartholomew, a friend of the princess, rang *The Mail on Sunday* to deny them. Both papers breached section 3 of our code of conduct on intrusion into privacy, section 5 on reports about public personalities that use unnamed sources, and the new section 6 on reports that damage the reputation of the royal family.

Their editors will undoubtedly argue that the reports were protected under section 1 — that the potential divorce of a future queen is in the "public interest". Unless we take swift action to destroy this argument, we shall never be able to stop this sort of intrusive royal reporting, about which the PM is particularly anxious.

Recommendation: a) under clause 12 (right of reply) both papers should be required to publish corrections; b) the editors should be summoned to a formal hearing of the tribunal; c) please consult our proposed tariff of fines: Queen Mother £750,000; the Queen £500,000; Duke of Edinburgh £500,000; Prince of Wales £250,000; Princess of Wales £200,000; other royals £50,000. The papers offered both the Prince of Wales and the princess. Our recommended fine should therefore be £450,000 for each paper.

2. I could find no breach of the code in the *News of the World*, although I was surprised by the absence of any serious reporting of the Iraq, Somalia and Bosnia crises. Under section 17 (exploitation of women) it might, however, be possible to summon its editor. On page three there was a large picture of a model displaying her bare breasts. Should we make a general edict that there should be no topless women in the papers? 3. The *Calcutt* report appears to have been "leaked" to most of the papers in an attempt to discredit the proposals before the report goes to cabinet. I cannot believe that the leak occurred from No. 10 or the heritage ministry. No breach of the code is involved since the reports appear to be accurate. We should ask Peter Brooke or Gus O'Donnell to institute a hunt for the mole.

(Sgd) Oliver Presshammer, 11.1.93

Memo to Sir Gregory Censor, Chairman, Press Complaints Tribunal, 8.12.94

The prime minister is announcing in the Commons today that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be divorced. You will recall that we fined two editors £450,000 each in 1993 for reporting that the princess had decided to divorce Prince Charles.

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Alert issued as London hospitals faced with closure are unable to meet demand

Beds shortage forces hospitals to admit only emergencies

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

PRESSURE on hospital beds in and around London has forced administrators to issue a "yellow alert" covering more than a dozen district health authorities, where patient admission has been restricted to urgent cases.

The alert, issued by the Emergency Bed Service, has prompted renewed protests from doctors over the proposed closure of London hospitals recommended in the Tomlinson report.

The alert covers North East Thames regional health authority, including St Bartholomew's, University College/Middlesex and the Royal London hospitals — all earmarked for closure or merger in the Tomlinson report — and Barnet health authority in



Tomlinson: advised losing 2,500 beds

the North West Thames region.

The emergency service helps GPs to find beds for seriously ill patients when their local hospital is full and has powers to force hospitals to accept patients even when they are overstretched.

The pressure was felt acutely at St Bartholomew's Hospital last Tuesday. Half a dozen patients spent the night on trolleys in the accident and emergency department because no beds were available.

The emergency beds service said that the situation was worse in outer London health districts.

The alert warns hospitals in the affected districts that they must "substantially reduce" admissions from their waiting

lists, leaving only urgent cases unaffected. They have been asked to discharge as many patients as possible to make room for emergencies. The hospitals are also required to mix sexes on the wards.

A spokeswoman for North East Thames region said that it was the first time a yellow alert had been declared in the region since the influenza epidemic three years ago. "There has been a sudden sharp increase in demand for emergency beds across the spectrum, but this time we don't know why," she said.

Linda Rossi, operations manager at the emergency service, said that the demand for emergency beds more than doubled last week. "We are seeing a sudden increase, even for the time of year. GPs are finding it harder to get a bed for their patients."

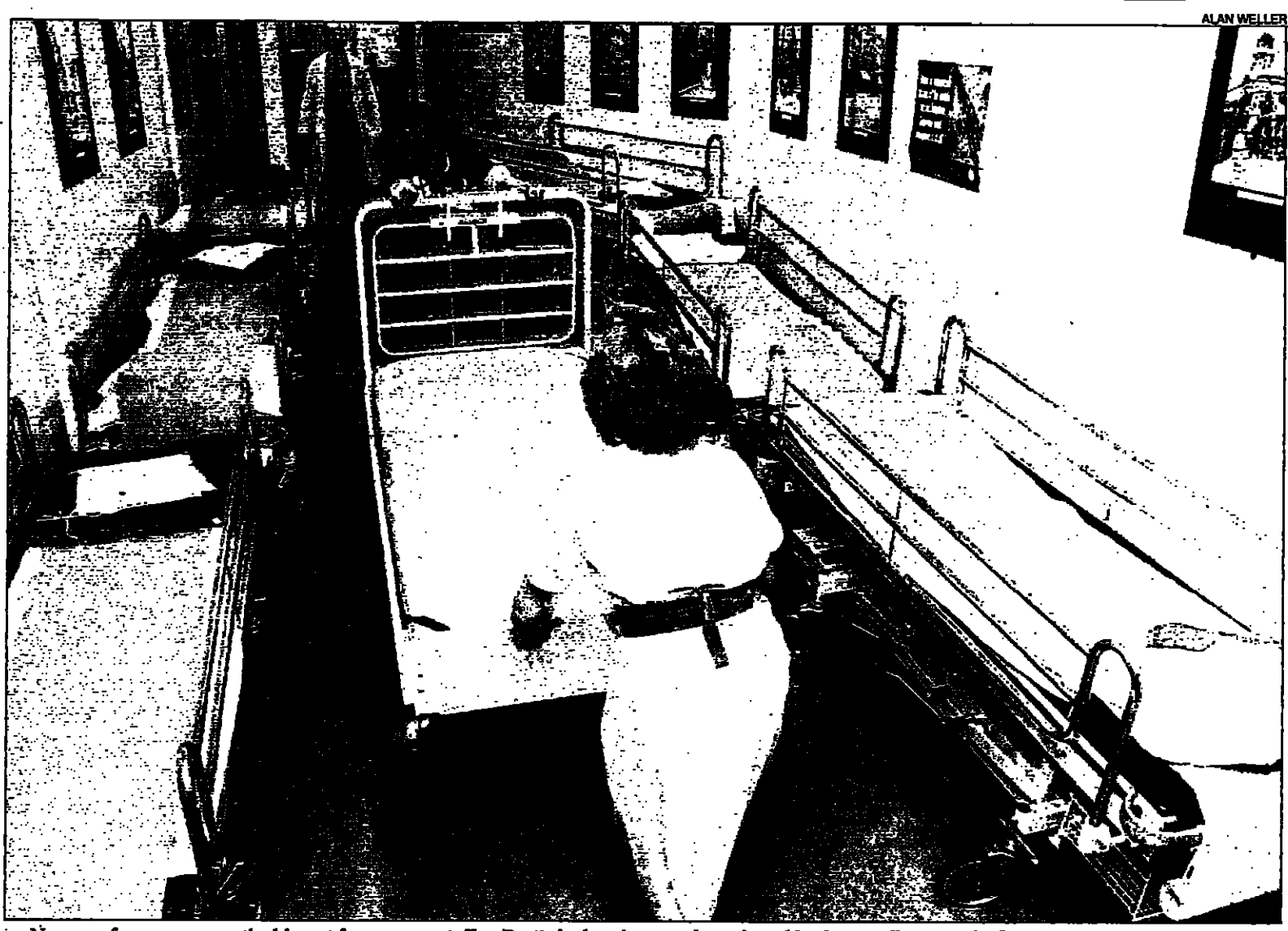
At St Bartholomew's, doctors said that they were working flat out to cope. "The situation has got dramatically worse in the past five to ten years," Dr John Moore-Gillon, clinical bed manager, said. "In this district, seven hospitals have closed in the past decade and we are down to two."

The health department said last night that London hospitals and the emergency bed service had well-developed systems for coping with seasonal peaks in demand. "These will ensure that everyone who needs emergency treatment gets it," a spokesman said.

Sir Bernard Tomlinson said in his report on the future of London's hospitals that 2,500 beds should close because districts outside the capital are planning to withdraw patients and those who remain are being treated more quickly, which will reduce demand for beds. His report did not say that London had too many beds at the present time, but estimated that the surplus could be as high as 7,000 beds by the end of the decade.

However, doctors say that increasing efficiency and the loss of patients to outlying districts will bring much needed relief to London's hard-pressed hospitals only if bed numbers are maintained.

Ministers are expected to decide on the Tomlinson proposals within the next few weeks. In a recent speech, Sir Bernard warned that the government might implement only part of his report and singled out investment in GP services as the priority.



No room for manoeuvre: the biggest fear among staff at Bart's is that the casualty unit and back-up trolleys may be full when an emergency occurs

Patients kept on trolleys for up to 24 hours

By KATE ALDERSON

■ Staff at St Bartholomew's fear that lives of patients are threatened as the casualty department is stretched to breaking point and waiting times reach record levels

LAST week *The Times* spent an evening in the accident and emergency unit at St Bartholomew's Hospital, where patients waited on trolleys for up to 24 hours to be admitted to a ward. At 2am the department was closed to ambulances for ten hours because it had neither the staff nor resources to deal with emergencies.

During the night Sister Nicola Ross has no beds to accommodate the steady stream of patients arriving at the unit in the City of London. The admissions journal records what is a usual day, with patients waiting on trolleys for a bed in a ward. "Today one patient, who is epileptic, waited 24 hours for a bed, one man being monitored on a cardiac machine waited for 15 hours, a sixteen-year-old waited a total of 25 hours, an 80-year-old waited nearly 15 hours."

"I'm now waiting for a patient to finish their dialysis at 10.30pm so I can have their bed. As soon as dialysis is over that patient will go home to live in a taxi in the middle of the night. So far tonight, and it's still early, I have five people I can't give beds to. One has suspected meningitis, one has heart failure, another a chest infection, an

old man has leg ulcers and a hip problem and we've made a makeshift coronary care unit for an old woman because there's nowhere else for her to go."

The previous night had been no different: 14 people waited on trolleys for a bed. During the afternoon 20 people waited on trolleys, with more in the reception area, but Sister Ross said: "It's been worse." Soon after every patient arrives she gives them a complaint form which they are encouraged to send to the health department and MPs. "People must complain about the waiting times and lack of resources. We're rarely listened to."

As she speaks an elderly man is wheeled into the department. His GP told him the hospital had said there was a bed waiting. Sister Ross shakes her head. "There are no beds. This patient is not due here, but I'll have to take him." The man's wife stands in the corridor looking bewildered. Her husband has chest problems and has been suffering from epilepsy. GPs rou-

ted, but we're fed-up with the nonsense put out by the Tomlinson report that we're overbedded. The report proposes that Bart's closes and the hospital's other site, Homerton, four miles away, 'takes up the slack'. They have as many people waiting on trolleys as we do, and this is the story of every London hospital. Where are these people meant to go? It's simply not true that London hospitals have surplus beds."

Mr Skinner said that the department is no longer able to admit "routine" patients whose ailments range from orthopaedic to gynaecological. Every night he sits down with staff and discusses the routine admissions he will cancel the next day. He says that the belief of the health secretary Virginia Bottomley in preventative medicine is "going out of the window."

The greatest fear, Mr Skinner said, is being unable to deal with an emergency which arrives when the department is filled with patients and all of the trolleys are in use. Occasionally staff have asked ambulance crews to take patients elsewhere. "Unless we are able to produce more beds, people are not going to be treated."

Dr John Moore-Gillon is a consultant at Bart's who acts as a medical bed manager to

ensure optimum usage. "All of the people who are in here on trolleys are sick enough to have been admitted in the first place. The staff are under a huge amount of pressure to discharge patients earlier than we used to."

Staff say it is not unusual for a patient to arrive at Bart's suffering from a heart attack, only to be told they have to go to another hospital because Bart's has no facilities to care for them. Recently one patient had to be taken across the Thames to Lewisham, southeast London, in an ambulance with a police escort. A child with a fractured skull had to be taken to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Hackney. The injustice of this, the health workers say, is that Bart's is meant to be the regional neurology centre.

At 11.15pm a 95-year-old man is wheeled out of the hospital in the wind and rain, to be taken to another hospital. Sister Ross is angry that patients accept these conditions. "They know we're under pressure and doing all we can. They accept the waiting time, and often give us a fiver to donate to the hospital. We may have a very high level of care here, but if my grandmother was ill I wouldn't want her to come to a casualty department in London."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pensioner mugged by intruder

An 87-year-old woman underwent emergency surgery in Torbay hospital after being attacked by an intruder in her home in Bridgetown, Tynes, South Devon on Saturday night.

Police believe the pensioner, who suffered severe facial and body injuries, may have been attacked after disturbing an intruder in the home which she shares with an elderly companion. Despite her injuries, she raised the alarm.

A 16-year-old boy is to appear in court today.

Murder charge

A 26-year-old woman is to appear before Belfast magistrates today charged with the murder of Private Stephen Waller, 23, a member of the Royal Irish Regiment based in Cyprus, who was shot in the hallway of his north Belfast home on December 30. His wife and mother were at home at the time.

Bosnians held

Three Bosnian refugees were arrested after a replica pistol was found at a house in Willerby, near Hull. Police mounted a siege after a man was seen brandishing the gun outside the house. Three men, aged 22, 23 and 28, were detained.

3 die in crash

Three young friends died in an early morning car crash outside the fire station at New Inn, near Pontypool, Gwent. Two others were freed by firemen and taken to hospital. No other car was involved.

Drugs found

Ben Dore, 63, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, was charged with possessing a controlled drug after police found cannabis resin worth £10 million in a van during a routine vehicle check on the M25 at Brentwood, Essex.

WPC home

WPC Leslie Harrison, 29, of Halewood, Merseyside, returned home after 12 days in hospital. She was stabbed in the heart with a screwdriver while investigating a burglary.

Swan pricking

A swan paralysed after flying into power lines is receiving acupuncture treatment at Stroud, Gloucestershire to help repair its fractured spine.

Bond winners

Weekly Premium Bond winners: £100,000, no. 215W 360494, from Liverpool (value of holding £156); £50,000, 23PB 918945, Middlesex (£61); £25,000, 14H1 000625, Hampshire (£10,000).

The way it isn't

CRIME COLUMN

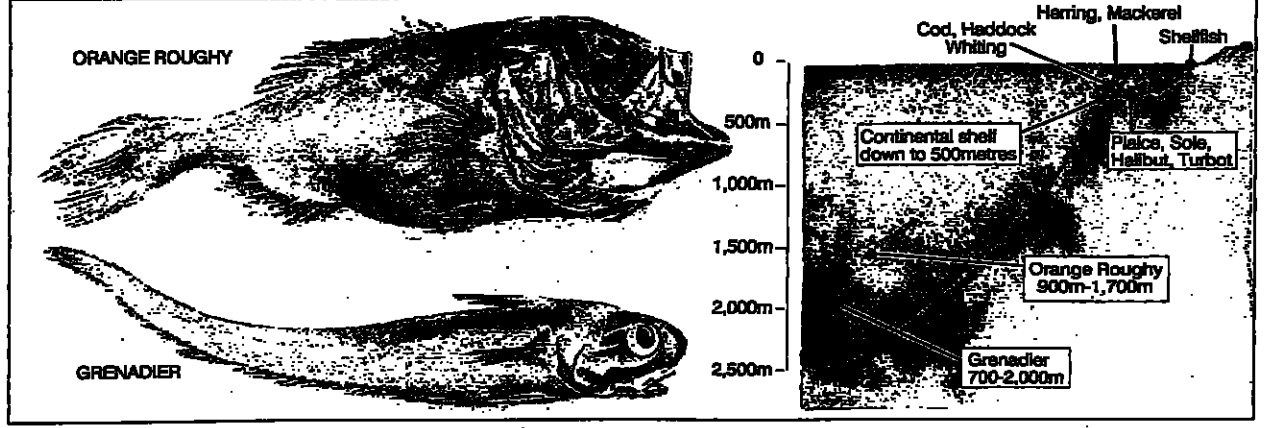


Alan Clark  
Is a lone shark  
He's not a man to be  
bought  
(Though he wouldn't  
admit it in court).

Fiona Pitt-Kethley  
Sounds a bit deathly.  
Mr Williams says she  
doesn't even know him  
Yet she tells him "I love  
you" in every poem.

Barbara Vine  
Treads a very fine line  
Between innocence and  
sin;  
The sins usually win.

Jimmy Nail  
Simply can't fail.  
The more miserable he  
looks  
The better he balances the  
books.



Daring fishermen try roughy trade

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FISHERMEN chafing at limits on the number of days they are allowed to trawl for over-fished stocks of cod and haddock could try going after less familiar quarry in the deep waters of the North Atlantic.

Some of these species are starting to appear on fishmongers' slabs, but the notorious conservatism of British taste, which regards even herring as exotic, is holding back the market.

In the past four months, the *Grampian Fury*, a 150ft trawler with high-powered winches and other deep-water gear, has been steaming out of Ullapool on Loch Broom in Scotland in pursuit of orange roughy, roundnose grenadier, silvery scaled cutlass and black scabbard.

Jim Clarke, the managing director of Maroak, the boat's owner, said: "We are exploring all along the slope of the continental shelf, up to 700 miles out. We have seen enough to think there is a commercial fishery out there."

Mr Clarke sees France as the main European market for deep-water fish, but said German buyers are showing interest. The French have been exploiting these fishing grounds for nearly ten years. In the distant waters, fishing is free for all and beyond the reach of Brussels bureaucracy and catch quotas that British fishermen so dislike.

English and Scottish fishing boats are vulnerable because they rely heavily on fish found in the relatively shallow waters above the continental shelf. North Sea stocks of cod and haddock, by far the most popular catch, have fallen sharply since the late 1980s, partly because of over-fishing and the use of nets that catch too many juvenile fish, and partly because of poorly understood environmental changes.

Deep-water trawling offers one way of relieving pressure on depleted coastal stocks. But only about 30 of the 11,000 British boats operating have

A delicacy with mild, sweet taste

ORANGE roughy has become so popular in New Zealand that catches have been restricted to prevent over-fishing (Michael Hornsby writes).

The growing demand and the restrictions have increased the price to the equivalent of £2.70 a lb, about twice as much as other fish caught locally. New Zealand also exports a lot of orange roughy to America.

Simon Wislang, chef at the Grain of Salt restaurant in Wellington, said the fish was usually bought filleted and could be steamed, poached or grilled. "It has very white, fine-textured flesh with a mild but distinctively sweetish flavour. I like steaming it best and serving it with a couple of scallops and a light sauce of white wine, chives and a bit of butter."

During the past few months orange roughy, imported from New Zealand deep frozen in skinned and pre-filleted form, has been offered at some branches of Waitrose. Robert Elliot, assistant fishmonger at a branch in Chelsea, west London, said it had sold well in spite of being priced at £4.95 a lb, compared with £3.19 for cod and £3.49 for haddock. "The flesh is very light in weight so four fillets would cost just under £5," he said.

Rick Stein, who runs a seafood restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, said: "I would be very interested if North Atlantic supplies of the fish came on the market. People are getting more catholic in their taste for fish and at a restaurant like ours you need to offer a bit of excitement and innovation."

S.O.S. (Save our skins.)



The crude oil covering the Shetland coastline is toxic. When it makes contact with skin it burns.

As a result thousands of birds are suffering slow and agonising deaths.

With your help our advance team of rescue workers can wash them and literally save their skins.

But only with your help.

Please send a donation now, by completing the coupon or calling us free on 0500 343536.

Please tick the box if you are already a supporter. ☐  
Please use my donation to fight animal suffering.  
£100 ☐ £50 ☐ £25 ☐ £10 ☐ other £   
Any monies remaining will be used to help other wildlife.  
I wish to give via ☐ Visa ☐ Access No:   
Signature  Expiry   
Name  Date   
Address   
To: RSPCA, Dept TT8B, Freepost, Bristol BS3 3YY.

Scientists choose sex of calves

BRITISH and American scientists have produced the world's first calves whose sex was determined before they were conceived (Michael Hornsby writes).

The breakthrough, details of which are reported in *The Veterinary Record*, could revolutionise the economics of animal husbandry and the quality of meat production by enabling dairy and beef farmers to choose the sex and other characteristics of their calves.

To produce the calves, the scientists used embryo trans-

fer, in vitro fertilisation, and a technique called flow cytometry that separates sperm carrying the female X chromosome from those bearing the male Y chromosome.

Eggs taken from dead cows were fertilized in the laboratory with pre-sexed sperm and the resulting embryos inserted into the wombs of heifers on a research farm in Cambridge. Two embryos were implanted in each of nine cows. Four became pregnant, giving birth between them to three male and three female calves that

had been developed from eggs fertilized with sperm of the corresponding sex.

Mastercell, a company specialising in animal biotechnology, and the Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetics Research, both based in Cambridge, supplied the expertise on embryo transfer and in vitro fertilisation.

In principle, the scientists say, there is no reason why the same techniques could not be used in humans, although it would be more difficult, apart from ethical implications.



# Sarajevo assassination smashes UN credibility

■ The murder of Bosnia's deputy prime minister has outraged international opinion. The timid role of the UN in the Bosnian conflict is now being reassessed

FROM JOEL BRAND IN SARAJEVO  
AND CHARLES BRENNER IN PARIS

THE assassination inside a United Nations armoured personnel carrier of a senior member of the Bosnian government while travelling along a UN-controlled road in Sarajevo highlights the failure in the passive way in which the UN protection force operates in Bosnia.

Hakija Turajlic, 57, the Bosnian deputy prime minister, was murdered by a rebel Serb soldier while under the protection of French forces. The vehicle in which he was riding had been stopped, for close to two hours, by 40 Serb fighters and two armoured vehicles on a road supposedly under UN control. UN protection force reinforcements were not sent to back up the four French UN soldiers on the scene and eight British UN soldiers in two carriers, who had stopped to offer assistance, were ordered to leave by a UN officer. The doors of the UN vehicle were opened because the Serb fighters, who had stopped the vehicle, had ordered the French UN soldiers to do so.

The killing has inflamed French public opinion and last night sparked calls for urgent military action from government ministers and opposition leaders who see the act as proof of UN impotence. With its leadership of the UN protection force and its image of itself as a defender of human rights, France already felt it had a special responsibility for Bosnia. Before the killing, 70 per cent of the public, according to polls, favoured intervention, which President Mitterrand has called for if the Geneva talks fail.

Though a "restricted circulation" memorandum, dated last November, detailing the UN rules of engagement, says that "vehicle commanders are not to open doors for the inspection of their vehicles, or to comply with orders from checkpoint sentries", it is a common practice for the doors of vehicles to be opened on demand when stopped by armed irregulars. Even the most senior UN commanders in Bosnia have been delayed for hours by a handful of drunken Serb fighters. In one instance rebel Serbs temporarily confiscated UN weapons and stopped a convoy of 50 UN military vehicles for more than 24 hours because of several minor discrepancies in a bill of lading. Critics, including many within the organisation, say the UN has encouraged the Serbs with its consistent practice of non-confrontation. Many consider it ridiculous to rely "on the goodwill" of the Serbs to allow the UN to save the people the Serbs are trying to kill.

Yesterday General Philippe Morillon, the UN commander in Sarajevo, said he took full responsibility for the "tragedy" but he did not see it as a slap at France or the UN "and I don't have any complaints about that". His men, he said, had followed all the standing orders and he paid tribute to Colonel Patrice Sartre, who had argued with the Serbian militia before they shot Mr Turajlic. The French forces had not been aware of the identity of their passenger, who had been greeting a Turkish politician at the airport. The UN's work



Deadly testament: mourners carrying the body of Hakija Turajlic, draped in a Bosnian flag, to his grave in Sarajevo. The deputy prime minister was murdered while under UN escort

was being "complicated" by the arrival of too many VIPs. General Morillon, who compared the murder to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in 1914, conceded that "the doors [of the UN vehicle] should not have been opened". However, his and other officers' accounts depicted a scene of confusion in which the French troops were heavily outnumbered. The

murder has driven public anger in France to fever pitch. Emotions had been exacerbated by an European Community investigation, led by Simone Veil, the French politician, which charged the Serbs with committing mass rape as a weapon of terror. Bernard Kouchner, the humanitarian action minister and the most popular member of the government, said "the war planes must

strike" if the Geneva talks fail this week. Laurent Fabius, the leader of the ruling Socialist party, denounced the peace plan of Cyrus Vance and David Owen, the Geneva mediators, as a sell-out to Serbian aggression. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist opposition leader, said the murder "confirmed the emptiness of the policy followed by France and the

other democracies". If the Geneva talks fail, France and the others "must face up to their responsibility" and intervene. Edouard Balladur, the Gaullist who is considered most likely to take over as prime minister after elections in March, said the time had come for "vigorous" military intervention in Bosnia "which is the only way of making the Serbs think". Jean-Francois

Deniau, of the centrist UDF party, said "Europe died at Sarajevo" on Friday night. It was significant that the assassination on Friday occurred on the airport road. The road, officially considered by the UN to be demilitarised and completely under its control, is notorious for its use by Serb fighters and military vehicles. The most serious occurrence was on December 8 when an unknown number

of rebel Serb tanks parked on the road and fired into the city, closing the only road into Sarajevo and shutting down the UN's relief operation. The UN response was to abandon its checkpoint on the road until the tanks left on their own accord, and to lodge a complaint, one of many, with the rebel Serb commanders.

British task force, page 1  
Leading article, page 15

## British troops keep aid routes open despite Serbian bombardment

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TWO artillery attacks on the British logistics camp at Tomislavgrad, southwest Bosnia, have reinforced the government's belief that the 2,400 men and women involved in the United Nations humanitarian operation now need more firepower to protect them. The option of withdrawing the troops is also under serious discussion.

As part of the contingency planning for reinforcement or evacuation, a Royal Navy task force, led by the aircraft carrier HMS *Ark Royal*, is expected to sail towards the Adriatic this week to be in position in the event of a rapid escalation in attacks on British troops. The carrier, equipped with eight Sea Harrier jump jets, will be accompanied by a destroyer, a frigate and up to three support vessels, including one with ammunition for the 105mm artillery pieces that are also being earmarked for Bosnia.

The deployment of the carrier, which is expected to follow a decision by John Major and senior cabinet colleagues in the next day or so, would be the clearest sign that the government intends to be prepared for the worst. The task force would take seven days to reach the Adriatic. The long-awaited UN resolution on enforcing the air-exclusion zone over Bosnia is expected this week, adding to the government's fears that British troops could face a dramatic increase in Serb attacks.

The camp at Tomislavgrad was attacked for a second time between 11pm and midnight



Stewart has no wish to withdraw his troops

on Friday when about 20 rounds were fired from the hills to the north of the town. None fell inside the camp perimeter. More than 100 shells landed on Tomislavgrad during the earlier attack. A British officer at the camp said yesterday that eight shells had hit the school used as a headquarters for 35 Engineer Regiment and another three fell in the grounds. A workshop was also destroyed. An extra phone link has been installed between the camp and the Croat headquarters in the town to ensure early warning of any future attack.

Neither ministers nor the British troops favour evacuation. The Cheshire battle group, led by Lieutenant Colonel Bob Stewart, feels it has an important job to do and has no wish to be forced to

withdraw by Serbian gunners. Mr Major, however, made it clear when he visited the soldiers in Bosnia before Christmas that their safety was paramount. Although the attacks on Tomislavgrad represent a new development, there were no British casualties. Food convoys are continuing in spite of persistent Serbian artillery and mortar attacks.

If the government decides against evacuation, the carrier task force will be ready to provide a significant increase in firepower. The arrival of Harriers and 105mm light guns would alter the balance of power that until now has been weighted heavily in favour of the Serbs.

The full reinforcement package presented to ministers amounts to an impressive array of weaponry. Apart from the carrier task force, the proposed force consists of a Royal Artillery battery with six 105mm light guns or a regiment with 18 guns, from Nato's Ace mobile force based at Larkhill in Wiltshire, and specialist troops from 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery (part of 3 Commando Brigade), including naval gunfire observers, tactical air controllers and a unit equipped with Cymbeline mortar locating radar.

HMS *Ark Royal* had been scheduled to sail to the Netherlands. The troops from Ace mobile force and 3 Commando Brigade are not yet on standby but have already been withdrawn from a winter training exercise in Norway.

## Ark Royal may lead task force to Adriatic

Continued from page 1

In Geneva, the Bosnian negotiating position has been toughened by the killing on Friday of Mr Turajlic. Harris Siladzic, the foreign minister who is standing in for Mr Turajlic, insisted that the Serbs must accept no dilution of sovereignty for a future Bosnian state and the new central government should be strong enough to withstand any Serb attempts to break away.

Nor had the Serb position softened during the five-day break in the talks. Radovan Karadzic said on Belgrade television yesterday that all the provinces earmarked for the Serbs should be linked. "The absolute pre-condition is a corridor. We don't want to be like Nagorno-Karabakh and have a civil war every two years," he said.

Nevertheless, diplomats said the prospects for peace appeared to have improved slightly after the Serbs told the mediators that they agreed to demilitarise Bosnia under international supervision. An eight-point document submitted by the Serbs was said to coincide in many respects with the UN proposals put forward last week, and to accept the formation of a central government in which Serbs, Muslims and Croats would have equal representation. But it still called for a composite state of "three constituent peoples with three constituent units", a solution the mediators have rejected as unacceptable.

## Bosnians press Paris and Muslim world for arms

BY ROGER BOYES, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT

THE lurking threat of large arms shipments to the Islamic states to the Bosnian Muslims overshadowed the Geneva talks yesterday and demonstrated the fragility of the peace process.

Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president who spent the weekend lobbying the French to arm the Muslims, arrived in Geneva yesterday. He spent four hours there and then flew off to Dakar, Senegal, to make another plea for weaponry from the Islamic countries. "We don't need soldiers, we need arms," the president told French television. That, in the wake of the killing on Friday of Hakija Turajlic, the Bosnian deputy prime minister, is his government's position. It reasons that it is better by far to have arms than a half-hearted Western intervention.

At best, Western intervention would impose the United Nations plan of Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance which robs the Bosnian government of most of its central authority. The plan is better than nothing but, as viewed from Sarajevo, only just. If, on the other hand, heavy arms were brought in quickly, the Bosnian Muslims could change the military situation and enter new peace talks in the spring from a far stronger position.

This is based on the premise that the Islamic Conference Organisation will hold to its promise to press for an urgent end to the UN arms embargo if there is no peace settlement by January 15. But there is no real certainty that this will happen. The Saudis and the Turks, in particular, are under pressure from Washington to hold off from such a move at least until the Clinton admin-

istration has developed its strategy. There are influential voices in the Clinton team urging a relaxation of the arms embargo, one low-cost way of enforcing a "no-fly" zone would be to give the Bosnian Muslims surface-to-air missiles and let them shoot down Serb planes themselves.

The threat of the Bosnian conflict developing an international Islamic dimension is therefore chiefly a negotiating ploy. The fact is that Mr Izetbegovic has a very weak hand in Geneva and at some point he will probably have to sign a United Nations agreement that in effect partitions his country.

The mood in Sarajevo has hardened since the Turajlic killing. To the Muslims, it demonstrated two things: the UN cannot provide even minimal protection, and that the Serbs are not to be trusted under any circumstances. The

Muslim states are likely to take an equally critical view of the United Nations. However, the Islamic Conference Organisation has been even less effective than the UN. On Friday it will have a choice to overcome this sense of impotence by authorising the supply of weapons to Bosnia or to throw its support behind the UN.

These then are the factors in play at the Geneva conference. On the one hand, there is the desperate search by the Bosnian president for a military quick fix. On the other, there are the Serbs, disgruntled, a little war-weary, reluctant to give up captured land for a piece of paper. The fantasy of a Greater Serbia governs their approach; personal ambition steers the negotiating technique of Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs. It all adds up to a witches' brew, full of poison and pestilence.



## Orthodox churches snub vigil

Assist: European Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders, but no representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church, joined the Pope yesterday in prayers at the birthplace of St Francis for peace and an end to the "mad craving for power" in the Balkans (John Phillips writes).

All Eastern Orthodox leaders, except the Metropolitan of Macedonia, boycotted the vigil of prayer and fast at the Umbrian hill town of Assisi. The Pope made no reference during the ceremonies to previous calls by the Vatican for the West to intervene militarily to disarm Serbian forces.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, represented the Church of England during the night of prayer and had an audience with the Pope yesterday before attending a Mass beneath the Giotto frescoes of the Basilica of St Francis.

Jakub Selimovski, the religious leader of Bosnian Muslims, saying "the gardens have become cemeteries", appealed to the world to halt the genocide of his people.

## Nazis opposed

Handicapped Germans joined the fight against neo-Nazism by organising a "chain of light" along the Rhine in Cologne on Saturday. More than 50,000 people holding candles and sparklers took part. (Reuters)

## Kurds protest

Annman: Thousands of Kurds demonstrating in Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, demanded that local officials find and punish the killer of Stuart Cameron, an Australian aid worker shot dead last week. The Care Australia organisation said. (Reuters)

## German role

Frankfurt: Boutros Boutros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general, arrived in Germany for a three-day visit. He plans to meet Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, and Klaus Kinkel, the foreign minister, to discuss Germany's role in the UN. (Reuters)

## Body shoppers

Moscow: A busload of Russians refused to break a shopping trip to Poland after one of them died of a heart attack as they approached the border. Tass said. They travelled on for several days, leaving the man's corpse on a back

## Panorama of destruction blots out 'just another conference' in Geneva

FROM ADAM LEBOR  
IN VISOKO

Visoko's residents get their alarm call each morning when Serb fighters on the Sarajevo frontline that snakes across the surrounding hills loose off a barrage of shells into the town. It is under siege. Serb artillery positions have a clear line of fire into the town, say locals.

We took the only safe way in: by driving over a winding snow-covered track through the mountains, which was out of range of Serb guns, and had a Bosnian army checkpoint. The view across the hills of central Bosnia was breathtaking. Early morning sunlight

glistened on the icy-covered pine and larch trees that swept up the hills, and a blanket of snow seemed to smother the ravages of war.

But the trip across this scenic idyll was only a brief respite from the panorama of destruction. Visoko, with its majority Muslim population, faces the northwest tip of the Serb frontline outside Sarajevo. Its battered streets form part of the Bosnian army frontline positions.

A wall protects the petrol station outside the town from shrapnel, and the boom of nearby fighting echoes around the valley. Huge brickwork holes in blocks of flats are testimony to the accuracy of Serb gunners, armed with heavy

calibre mortars and 155mm howitzers.

The scene in the streets of Visoko is a familiar one in former Yugoslavia: shattered windows where the freezing wind howls through the jagged shards of buildings with facades pitted with deep shrapnel scars and sandbags offering scant protection against shelling. A few pedestrians venture out, and stray dogs run beside cars, barking furiously in their confusion.

The talks in Geneva on the proposed division of Bosnia into ten provinces, which resumed yesterday, have little relevance to life here in central Bosnia. Between 200 and 250 shells have

fallen on Visoko in the past ten days, the latest attack in eight months of Serb artillery barrage. Captain Timothy Hercock of the 9th/12th Lancs, on armoured patrol in the town as part of the British humanitarian contingent, suggested that the Geneva talks had led to an increase in tension. "Both sides are concerned that the other is about to launch a spectacular action," he said.

Visoko had taken in 13,000 Bosnian refugees but now the town is too dangerous to house them and they have been evacuated into surrounding villages. Many had been housed in the school gymnasium, just 300 yards from the frontline, but the building has

taken four direct hits and everyone has gone, apart from the local aid workers who have set up an office underground.

Ferid Avdovic, a local Red Cross official, said: "It's very difficult for people who have escaped God knows what to come here and then be under attack. We think we may have been chosen as a target. The enemy usually fires at random but we are very exposed and they can see us very clearly."

The hospital has been targeted. It took two direct hits last July, rendering the first floor useless, and shells frequently land in the sandbagged compound. Every time the hospital staff leave for work or

the journey home they have to run the gauntlet of Serb shellfire.

Wounded Bosnian army soldiers were lying in the makeshift underground intensive care ward. Hamid, 20, who was badly wounded in the leg, near Visegrad, said: "I was leading my unit but the Serbs spotted us and opened fire. After I was hit I didn't know what was happening. The Serbs shot me with some sort of dum-dum bullet." A drip led into his arm and the pain was evident on his face as he spoke. Like many soldiers, he had no faith in the peace talks. "Geneva is just one more of many conferences. Why should it be any different from any of the others that failed miserably?"







# Hollywood stars take dim view of Clinton party line



Streisand: invited to sing at inauguration

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK AND MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

BILL Clinton has promised that his inauguration as president, which is now little more than a week away, will be a reunion for all Americans to enjoy, from the famous to the humble, but he reckoned without Hollywood's notoriously fragile egos.

Tinseltown is buzzing with miffed Cinderellas: stars who were either not asked to appear at the inauguration, seated in the wrong place or not invited at all. Hundreds of film, pop and entertainment celebrities rallied around Mr Clinton during the election campaign, and confidently expected to see their names on the credit roll when the new president was sworn in.

Barbra Streisand, for example, has been asked to sing at the inauguration, but the singer-dancer Paula Abdul has not, when asked if she would perform at another event, "The Salute to Youth". Ms Abdul said that simply was not good enough.

The actress Geena Davis, co-star of *Thelma & Louise*, also offered to perform, but was not selected; Bette Midler, the singer, was asked to perform, but was not invited to any of the other inaugural events.

Some even went so far as to book hotel rooms for the big event. None was invited to the inauguration, and all are now said to be seething in various states of resentment.

While acknowledging the important role played by the stars in the Clinton victory, the organisers of the \$20 million (£13 million) event have pointed out that the inauguration theme is "American reunion", not "Beverly Hills reunion", and is intended to bring together all Americans, not just Hollywood celebrities. But that explanation has hardly smoothed the ruffled feathers of many Hollywood Democrats who expected to be cast in the first inauguration of a Democratic president for 16 years.

Some 300,000 people are

expected to pour into Washington next week, nearly twice the number who attended the Bush inauguration in 1989, and the Democrats have laid out a staggering array of parties, balls and shows, ranging from the Arkansas Blue Jeans Ball to a performance by the Colorado Precision Lawn Chair Demonstration team — yes, a team of six men and a leader who march around with lawn chairs in time to music.

The city centre was closed off yesterday for the first parade rehearsal. Pennsylvania Avenue's pavements have disappeared beneath banks of wooden seats, and a huge presidential reviewing stand has practically obscured the White House.

The most sought after tickets are those to the swearing-

in ceremony itself on January 20. Simply obtaining one of the 37,000 tickets is difficult enough, but getting a seat near the front (where one can see the new president and, more importantly, be seen by the television cameras) is even harder, and competition is fierce. Almost half the tickets are allocated to members of Congress, their families, friends and associates; seats which many Hollywood celebrities feel would be far better occupied by them.

The inauguration extravaganza is intended to combine Washington and Hollywood chic with the sort of folksy get-together that is already a hallmark of the Clinton style. But what was intended as a vast, all-embracing White House-warming party is proving a logistical nightmare.

and the rich and famous are not the only ones to feel snubbed. Following Mr Clinton's bus tour of the country during the election, 50 "ordinary American heroes" he met were invited to attend the inauguration, to the anger of at least one Democratic senator who felt that since nobody had been selected from his home state, this implied there were no heroes among his electorate. Douglas Millin, Mr Clinton's Oxford college porter, has declined an invitation to attend.

Also excluded is the all-male Virginia Military Institute, a traditional fixture in past inauguration parades. Political correctness appears to have prevailed; the Lesbian and Gay Band of America has been invited.

The planners risk overkill

on symbolism. Mr Clinton will arrive by bus on Sunday from Monticello, the Virginia home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. That night he will walk back into Virginia across Washington's Memorial Bridge, built to symbolise the post-Civil War reunion of north and south. On the far side he will ring a replica of the Liberty Bell, setting off peals of bells across the nation and in the orbiting space shuttle Endeavour.

Meanwhile there is money to be made. The inaugural committee has opened the first of several memorabilia shops and is doing fantastic trade in everything from \$2 stick-on Clinton tattoos to gold saxophone badges and commemorative yo-yos made of recyclable plastic.

## Saddam bans UN plane in fresh challenge to West

While the West ultimately prevails each time the Iraqi dictator engineers a confrontation, he may well be the overall beneficiary

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO AND MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

A DEFIANT Iraq started on a new collision course with the West yesterday when it refused permission for a United Nations plane carrying weapons inspectors to land in Baghdad, leaving it stranded on the ground in Bahrain.

The official refusal to give the plane clearance, announced by a UN official in Baghdad, came only hours after President Saddam Hussein denied that Iraq had climbed down over last week's ultimatum to remove its missiles from the south, as claimed by Washington.

Western officials believe that another Iraqi climbdown will soon be necessary if the dispute over the right of UN planes, fulfilling the Gulf war ceasefire mandate, to fly into the country is not restored. The officials believe the row could lead to another military flashpoint. The United Nations Security Council, backed by America, had already issued a warning before yesterday's action of unspecified serious consequences if Baghdad did not give in. Attacks on Iraqi military air bases already planned over the missile confrontation are considered a strong possibility.

To avoid attacks by American warplanes, Iraq unquestionably moved its most threatening missiles in the southern "no-fly" zone shortly before Friday night's deadline. In Washington, officials conceded that Baghdad appeared not to have complied fully with the terms of the West's ultimatum. That stipulated that the missiles had to be returned to their "original sites or configurations within 48 hours". By yesterday morning, not all the missiles' new positions had been located.

The outspoken language of the statement from the White House on Saturday was designed to humiliate the Iraqi leader. It stated that Saddam had "once again backed down in the face of coalition solidarity", and that Iraq "remains isolated and a pariah among nations".

But the administration was obliged to add a warning that

any Iraqi missiles or planes found to be violating the no-fly zone would be destroyed without notice. America has scores of warplanes on alert in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Officials said yesterday that, while the missiles had posed a military threat, Iraq's attempt to bar United Nations planes from landing on its territory was a blatant violation of UN resolutions and represented a political challenge almost as serious. Iraq announced the new ban on United Nations flights on Thursday in a letter handed to the UN office in Baghdad, but its immediate impact was overshadowed by the countdown concerning the ultimatum to move the missiles situated below the 32nd parallel.

UN officials announced in Baghdad last night that the enforcement of the Iraqi threat had left employees and inspectors of the Baghdad office of the United Nations Special Commission stranded in Bahrain, and had prevented them from continuing with their mandated task of clearing the country of weapons of mass destruction.

Many Western observers in the Middle East believe that the unspecified UN and American threats may have to be translated into a new deadline before the Iraqis renounce the ban on the flights. In the past, since his defeat in the Gulf war, Saddam has always stopped just short of allowing his defiant policies to spill over into military action.

The Iraqi dictator is able to foment an international crisis almost at will, and aides to Bill Clinton have no doubt that Saddam will seek to test the new president's resolve soon after his inauguration next week. Mr Clinton gave Mr Bush his unqualified support during the missile confrontation, and warned Saddam at the weekend that it would be a "serious misreading of our political system to think that just because President Bush has a week left in office, that either he or I would somehow be deterred from doing what is

right here". Since the Gulf war, Iraq has engaged in more than a dozen public or private showdowns with America and the UN. In Washington the realisation is growing that while the West has ultimately prevailed on each occasion, nothing is resolved long-term and Saddam may be the overall beneficiary.

In each confrontation he depicts himself as the defender of Iraqi sovereignty who dares take the Americans to the brink, fanning nationalist passions in the process and absolving himself from blame for Iraq's mounting domestic hardship. The CIA, which used to predict Saddam's imminent overthrow, now acknowledges that the chances of a coup in the foreseeable future are slim.

Arabs outside Iraq are less likely to be duped by the official Iraqi gloss on the humiliating events of last week, but their governments have shown little enthusiasm for any new confrontation with Baghdad. Even those who were the strongest backers of the anti-Iraqi coalition of 1990-1 fear new violence could split the country into three, and throw the region into chaos.

The government-controlled media in many Arab states have unfavourably contrasted the West's speed in acting against the Iraqis with its slowness in taking resolute steps against Israel, over the 415 Palestinian deportees, or Serbia. Yesterday, the semi-official *Egyptian Gazette*, voice of the normally pro-American government of President Mubarak, wrote: "The swiftness by which the West has reacted to the Iraqi missile crisis corroborates the common belief in the Muslim community that the West is inevitably ambivalent."

"It shows its strength, and bares its teeth only in dealing with the weak. All Muslims wonder why the West is reluctant to manifest the same determination and speak such a language of deterrence in reversing the tragic situation in Bosnia."



Family reunion: Bassam Sayuri, 16, deported from Israel by mistake, being welcomed home by relatives in Hebron yesterday after 23 days away

## Lebanon blocks way to Red Cross

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

HUNDREDS of Palestinian deportees remained trapped in a south Lebanon mountain-side camp last night after a short-lived weekend compromise between Israeli and Lebanese authorities enabled Red Cross officials to move two of the men.

One of the Palestinians, a 16-year-old youth expelled in error, returned to his home in the West Bank town of Hebron early yesterday. "Thank God my son is back; I only hope the others will return shortly," Salim Sayuri said, welcoming home his son Bassam, who spent 23 days stranded in Lebanon after being wrongly identified as an activist of the Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement.

Another deportee, suffering from a kidney ailment, was evacuated for medical treatment. Zohair Labbadhe, 31, from Nabulus, was also flown out by helicopter to the headquarters of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon at Naqura, where he was escorted by Israeli troops in an ambulance to the main hospital at Marjayoun, the largest town in Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon.

However, hopes that nine of the remaining 413 banished

Palestinians, who were also mistakenly expelled, would be allowed to return home today appeared to be dashed when Rafik Hariri, the Lebanese prime minister, insisted that the one-off visit by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) would not be repeated. "The ICRC cannot use the UN helicopter any more. We permitted them to use it on Saturday because they said it was a fact-finding mission. But we gave them permission to do an assessment of the camp and nothing else," he said. "If they want to take the nine out they can take them through Israeli lines. But we will not open the door."

His tough stand was apparently an attempt to halt what Lebanese authorities feared could become a routine for Red Cross officials to gain access to the makeshift Palestinian camp located near the village of Marj az-Zahour, a no man's land between Lebanese and Israeli troops.

In the cynical game of politics and propaganda over the fate of the exiled Palestinians, the government in Beirut seems to have judged that now is not the time to reach a compromise with Israel. Lebanon fears that the makeshift



camp could become permanent if food, medicine and supplies are allowed to reach the men. They were deported last month in retaliation for a series of attacks on members of the Israeli security forces that were blamed by the Israeli government on Hamas and the Islamic Jihad group.

Today in Cairo, Arab League foreign ministers are due to meet in extraordinary session to discuss ways of putting pressure on Israel to take all of the men back. The latest UN mediation mission to the region ended inconclusively last night after the special envoy, Chinmaya Gharekhan, failed to persuade Yitzhak Rabin, the prime minister, to accept UN Security Council Resolution 799 and repatriate the deportees.

In spite of the impending

diplomatic offensive against the Israeli deportations, members of the country's left-wing coalition government yesterday blamed Mr Hariri for the impasse. "We view the Lebanese decision today with much gravity," Shimon Shetret, the economics minister, said. "The fact that they have refused to allow the nine men to be brought home was taken out of political considerations. I hope that the public opinion of the world will understand that our position is very reasonable and rational. We have decided to be very flexible when necessary."

Israel radio reported that during the cabinet meeting Mr Rabin had promised to consider a suggestion by the emergency minister, Amnon Rubinstein, a member of the left-wing Meretz party, that in addition to allowing back Palestinians expelled by mistake, the authorities should also repatriate all elderly deportees.

Hebron: The wife of Samir al-Qadi, one of the Palestinian deportees, gave birth to a girl yesterday and named her Marj az-Zahour after the camp where they are trapped. Relatives said the mother, 25, and her daughter in Surif village near Hebron, were both well. Marj az-Zahour is Arabic for "the Meadow of Flowers". (Reuters)

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Sihanouk changes his mind

Hong Kong: The UN has succeeded in coaxing Prince Norodom Sihanouk back into the faltering Cambodian peace process (James Pringle writes). After a weekend meeting in Peking with Yasushi Akashi, who is leading the UN operation in Cambodia, the prince reversed his decision that he would no longer co-operate with the UN because it was unable to protect his supporters from being killed.

The prince also said he would host a special meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, which represents the four factions which signed the October 1991 peace pact, in Peking at the end of this month. He said such a meeting was necessary to iron out problems before presidential elections later this year. The prince also said he would contest the polls.

#### Cabinet revised

Managua: President Chamorro of Nicaragua brought in two members of the opposition Sandinistas into her cabinet. Fernando Guzman was named as tourism minister and Alvaro Oranguren as the deputy minister of the agrarian reform institute. (Reuters)

#### Summit is off

Dhaka: A seven-nation south Asian summit was abandoned after P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian prime minister, refused to attend because of threats by Bangladeshi Muslims to blockade Dhaka airport in protest at the razing of the mosque in Ayodhya.

#### Crash kills 50

Buenos Aires: Three tour buses collided on a highway, killing 50 people, Argentine police reported. Most were burnt beyond recognition in the accident, which occurred in northeastern Santo Tome, near the borders with Brazil and Paraguay. (AP)

#### Judge enquiry

Adelaide: The South Australian supreme court has been asked to investigate comments by Judge Derek Ballen, 65, which appear to condone sexual violence in marriage. His remarks were made at the trial of a man accused of raping his wife. He was acquitted. (AFP)

## French cinema tries to give English kiss of death

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN PARIS

DEFENDERS of the French language are cheering a small victory in their losing war against the invasion of Anglo-American: the French film academy has barred four big native contenders from this year's awards because they were made in English.

The retroactive decision, which was hailed by many directors, disqualifies from the César awards *Amant* (The Lover), France's top box-office film of 1992, 1492 (1492: The Conquest of Paradise), the Columbus epic starring Gérard Depardieu, *Lune de Fiel* (Bitter Moon), the Roman Polanski sex drama, and *Fatale* (Damage), Louis Malle's melodrama. The four films are French-produced.

English has become the favoured language for big-budget French films because it gives access to the giant market in America. Only tiny audiences there turn out to



Illicit love: Jane March and Tony Leung in *Amant*, one of the ineligible films

see anything with subtitles. In the pop world, the practice is even more rife. No really ambitious young singer would be caught dead recording in French. Vanessa Paradis and Mathilda May are the latest additions to the

long list of English-speaking French artists, stretching back to Maurice Chevalier and Edith Piaf.

The society of film directors had a good Gallic explanation for their approval of the César decision, which

relegates French films not made in French to the foreign category. It was, they said, the source of "extreme satisfaction" because "the language of a social group is the concrete translation of its existence". The production

companies, who are eager to score global blockbusters, deplored the decision, which was reached after three angry academy meetings. Robert Enrico, the president of the academy, said the ruling was an attempt to defend European films against the invasion of American culture. Georges Cravenne, who originated the César, said he was unhappy with the ruling, as did Jean-Jacques Annaud. "For me, the language of the cinema is in the image and that is where we should be defending our culture," he said. However, M. Annaud, who has won Césars for *The Name of the Rose* and *War for Fire*, said he was forced to accept the will of the majority of the academy, of which he is vice-president.

The academy's decision, however, is unlikely to impress film moguls and producers who accept the commercial case for English dialogue.

Diary, page 14.

## Deal at last to outlaw poison weapon stocks

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 100 countries have agreed to sign a chemical and biological weapons convention, banning their production, storage and use, at a ceremony in Paris on Wednesday. The treaty, which will come into force in January 1995, will compel signatory states which have chemical weapons to destroy their stocks within ten years.

Among the key nations will be Russia, China and Israel. It was unclear whether North Korea will sign.

The Israelis have agreed to sign even though all the Arab countries known to possess chemical weapons, including Syria and Libya, are boycotting the event. The Arabs have refused to support a global ban on chemical weapons unless Israel signs the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. There is a regional agreement to ban all weapons of mass destruction. Israel has never admitted to possessing nuclear weapons

but is suspected of having at least 100 warheads.

The convention, which includes a verification regime for both military and civilian industrial plants, is seen as an historic achievement. The treaty has taken 24 years of negotiations. Western diplomats are hopeful that the treaty will have an indirect effect on countries that refuse to sign. They will be barred from importing chemicals relevant for both industrial and military functions.

Britain and several other countries had wanted to impose a challenge inspection procedure, under which a country suspected of cheating would be subject to an immediate check. The United States insisted on five days' grace, out of concern that inspectors would gain access to sensitive American military establishments. Britain fought for a tougher inspection regime but finally conceded.





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**GIVE US THE  
MAN AND WE'LL  
GIVE YOU  
THE MANAGER.**

# New head girl at the BBC

Liz Forgan, from today one of the most powerful women in Britain, is modest about her success. Valerie Grove reports

When Liz Forgan first went to Channel 4 — having barely watched a television programme before — let alone made one — the reaction of John Birt and Michael Grade, then the current affairs stars of London Weekend, was scornful mirth. "You'll never believe what Jeremy's gone and done," Mr Birt told Mr Grade. "Appointed Liz Forgan as editor of news and current affairs?" This perplexing and ludicrous move by Jeremy Isaacs, they thought, ensured that Channel 4 would be no serious rival to them.

"But that was the genius of Jeremy," Mr Grade now says, as he hands Ms Forgan, her capability thoroughly proven (Channel 4 News, Video Box, Dispatches) over to Mr Birt, who this morning will make her one of the most powerful women in the country as either number two or three at the BBC with a wide-ranging brief.

Yet her response to being phoned in Orkney this weekend was "Haven't newspapers got more important things to write about — is nothing happening in Bosnia?"

This is a typical Forgan riposte. When her goddaughter, aged ten, approached her for a school project on interesting people, "my godmother was rather horrified," wrote the child. "She said, 'But what about the famine in Ethiopia, or cleaning up the Thames?'"

This is fairly disingenuous, in one with her newspaper background and her commitment to press freedom. Or it may be a relic of her background where it is not polite to boast, but more seemly to profess astonishment that one might be of the slightest interest. She is innately self-effacing, content to spend long, hard days in the office without wanting a fuss made of her. She would be the very last person to expose her life in a Germaine Greerish way. Her chief interest outside work is singing soprano in churches with a chamber music group; she is head-girlishly bristly in dismissal of frivolity. The word "giggle" is misleadingly applied to her musical laugh; but she does laugh rather a lot. She is good at the put-down delivered with a bright toothy smile. "Oh come on now, Simon/Andrew/Peter" is the general tone of her tickings-off to men in suits.

When analysing what makes Ms Forgan so special, Mr Grade points out perceptively that her writing is a key. It was her writing skill that got her into television in the first place: her interview with Mr Isaacs in *The Guardian* on December 1, 1980, in a series on women and the media men. "Alone among television enterprises, Channel 4 has a blameless record regarding its treatment of women," she began. "This is because it has not yet screened a single programme."

Mr Isaacs was therefore, she wrote, the great white hope; and feminists, "like dissident producers, blacks, pinocchio players and every other major or minor group which feels itself slighted or traduced by television," were lobbying him. This cleverly indicating ironical detachment, she concluded approvingly that Mr Isaacs cared less about what women wanted to watch than about what programmes women wanted to make. In early 1981 he offered her one of his first top appointments — commissioning editor, news and cur-



Formidable force: Ms Forgan is committed to courageous, combative broadcasting free from interference

rent affairs, salary £20,000, making her at 36 one of the top women in television despite having barely watched a programme.

Her career has been a series of such chance switches. When she was a reporter on the *Ham 'n' High*, the north London weekly, an article about Christopher Booker and Bennie Gray's battle with the property developers drew her to the notice of the *Evening Standard*. "I hear you're rather bright," said Charles Wintour, the then editor, when he rang. She became the chief leader writer — being of the right was not in those days a prerequisite for that job — until lured to *The Guardian* to edit the women's page, though she had never belonged to that sisterhood before.

"If you have no brother, and go to a girls' boarding school and a women's college, you grow up to see women running things and have

Few have had the experience of sitting round a table with blank paper and £80 million to spend

no sense of women being in captive roles. I thought everyone had seen the light, the job was done, the battle won," she said at the time. On *The Guardian*, she discovered how far removed her experiences were from most women's lot, and it made her a feminist, but one with enough of a sense of humour to be amused (unlike some readers) by a very funny Michael Heath cartoon showing a woman on an obstetric table.

The reason for her never having married is simple: the man in her life, Rex Cowan, remains married. He is a former solicitor who now dives for lost treasure and makes films. He and Ms Forgan, whom he addresses as Elizabeth, have been together (though living apart) for many years, spending all their spare time at her "little stone house" in Orkney — a long, low cottage in an expanse of grey sea and grey sky — where she has become a local celebrity for life-opening purposes. She had a peripatetic childhood which began in August 1944 in Calcutta, where her father was serving with the Gordon Highlanders. When he joined Shell Oil, the family lived in California, Iran, Kuwait, Venezuela and Cobham, Surrey. She went to 21 schools before she was nine and claims not to remember the names of any of them until she and her sister Sue

went to their mother's old school, Bensenden.

She thought that after reading modern languages at St Hugh's, Oxford, she might become a schoolmistress. She did for a time run a little school for American children in Kuwait. But after Oxford, where she joined six music clubs and "every political party", her first job was typing for Procter and Gamble in Rome. At 23, living with her parents in Tehran, she landed the job of arts editor of the *Tehran Journal* when the editor asked her if she could spell the name of Dr Verwoerd.

Few in television have had the experience she describes of her first day at Channel 4, sitting with eight people round a table with a blank sheet of paper and £80 million to spend. To leave the channel she helped found has been a tough decision that has wrecked what was going to be a quiet Christmas away from it all. Mr Grade says it was inevitable that she would go: "A senior post at the BBC is fairly irresistible," he says. "I've been through that myself." Perhaps she was hampered by the prospect of staying too long at a channel which stands for change and innovation. "She's run all the programmes for five years and she's always preached that the channel needs refreshing."

"She was largely Jeremy's biggest inspiration — and she has more than shown that if you are intelligent and smart, the technology of television has no mystique about it."

In Channel 4's recent court cases, such as the one over the *Dispatches* programme on Northern Ireland, which alleged a conspiracy by security forces and Protestant gunmen to murder Catholics, Ms Forgan's trust in the programme's soundness had been the key to their firm stand, he said. "It was our confidence in her journalistic skills that enabled us to be so robust on questions of principle. She was always water-tight about testing the evidence before transmission." He thinks she would have made an excellent advocate.

"She has the clearest thinking mind. Her brain is sparkling, she writes like a dream, she can puzzle her way through any problem and present it clearly. She is also quick to admit a mistake — and she makes very few."

The £100,000 golden handcuffs Channel 4 paid to her will now be repaid by the BBC.

Mr Grade's feelings on releasing his colleague into the corporation, whose Kremlin-like structure he has vociferously criticised, can be imagined. She will find it very different after the channel which she said "has no politics". She is committed to broadcasting that is courageous, combative and free from interference; she has no patience with bureaucracies. In this paper she described the Broadcasting Act 1990 as "this thicket of Grundyism, misplaced do-goodery, muddled thinking and cowardly censorship". But if there is one constant factor in her career it is loyalty to whoever she works for. And she can look after herself. Like the BBC's most famous matron, Grace Wyndham-Gouldie, with no distractions of wife and motherhood, she can take her career as far as she likes, which is already through the glass ceiling. And she has got there without making anyone fail to like and admire her.

## Change over for elderly mothers

The possible abolition of the menopause has raised hopes — and ethical issues

The menopause has always been seen as one of the eternal verities of women's lives. Just as there is a time to be born and a time to die, there has always been a time to give birth, and a barren time on the long slope towards the grave.

The effects can be devastating for some women, with hot flashes and other physical symptoms added to the psychological pressure of watching their lives over. In a *Horizon* documentary to be broadcast tonight, John Studd of King's College in London calls the menopause "a colossal bit of biological sabotage on women".

Of course, there are ways of delaying or even eliminating the menopause. Already hormone replacement therapy (HRT) can reduce its effects, and egg donation can make mothers out of grandmothers long past the change. But it could soon be possible to establish "egg banks" where eggs can be stored for years, or rejuvenate the reproductive systems of post-menopausal women with cells taken from aborted fetuses.

Dr Roger Gosden, a physiologist at Edinburgh University, has traced what happens to the egg cells developed by a female embryo in the womb. It is a story of magnificent waste: of the five million or so immature egg cells in the embryo, only a million are present at birth, and 250,000 are left by puberty. Even this sounds plenty, for a woman will ovulate only about 400 times in her life.

Yet by the woman's forties the supply is getting low, triggering the changes that lead to the menopause. At about the age of 37, there is a sudden acceleration in the process, controlled perhaps by pituitary hormones. Without this, the egg cells would last much longer, delaying the menopause until the seventies. In animal experiments, Dr Gosden has shown that egg loss can be slowed by removing the pituitary gland, or by feeding the animals only on alternate days.

This work opens up the possibility of drugs to control the process and delay the menopause, giving women a fertile life as long as men's. This could enable women to defer pregnancy into their forties without the fear that they were leaving it too late.

Even more striking is evidence that the menopause can be reversed. Using mice, Dr Gosden has shown that ovarian cells extracted from foetal material and transplanted into a mature but sterile individual re-start the host ovary. The foreign cells may provoke an immune response from the new host, but that can be overcome. In principle, therefore, post-menopausal women could have their reproductive potential restored by implants from aborted foetuses (though Dr Gosden says he has no plans to try).

The baby that resulted would have genes from the immature foetal cells. "A dead foetus would be the genetic mother of the child," Dr Gosden says, and that is a difficult

concept to come to terms with. There are plenty of other techniques for ethical to worry about. Last August a 61-year-old Italian woman gave birth to a boy after being implanted with an egg from a donor. While most clinics draw the line at women as old as that, many women beyond the menopause have now given birth. Jonie Mitchell, who appears in the *Horizon* programme, is an engaging 53-year-old from Ventura, California. She had four children by her first husband, and one adopted child with her second, when she heard of the work of Dr Mark Sauer.

More than 150 post-menopausal women have been treated in Dr Sauer's clinic at the University of Southern California. Volunteers are paid \$2,000 a time to give eggs (a procedure not without risks), which are then fertilised with the would-be father's sperm. Hormone treatment is needed to prepare the old womb, but after that nature takes over. Only about one in three of the women treated gets pregnant, roughly the same as with younger women using the same procedure.

Eggs from younger women are more likely to produce a successful pregnancy, but the age of the woman bearing the child is less important. According to Dr Sauer: "A woman in her fifties can have as successful a pregnancy as a woman in her thirties."

Mrs Mitchell was delighted by the treatment — and her son Morgan. "It was an easy pregnancy, the easiest one I ever had," she says. Others are appalled. Germaine Greer describes the procedure as "a most grotesque bestiality" and asserts that "you can't escape the menopause, you can only deny it". But Ms Greer's strictures seem to leave out of account those specially unfortunate women who are made sterile by radiation treatment or the 200,000 or so British women who have their menopause very early, some as young as 16. In such situations foetal grafts might be ethically acceptable.

The idea of creating egg banks from cells grown in culture, something else which Dr Gosden has shown to be possible, may be less acceptable. Large numbers of eggs could be produced and stored, in principle for hundreds of years. It would get around the problems of egg shortages, though with the disadvantage (shared by sperm banks) of narrowing the genetic base by producing too many children from a single source.

The idea of storage for long periods introduces further ethical complications. A woman could, in theory, carry to term an egg that had originated in the ovary of a long-dead great-grandmother. Painful, perhaps, but the truth is that the tools are now available to help women escape their biological destiny, if that is what they desire.

NIGEL HAWKES

*Horizon: Changing Time will be shown on BBC2 tonight at 8 o'clock*

A dead foetus could be the genetic mother of a child

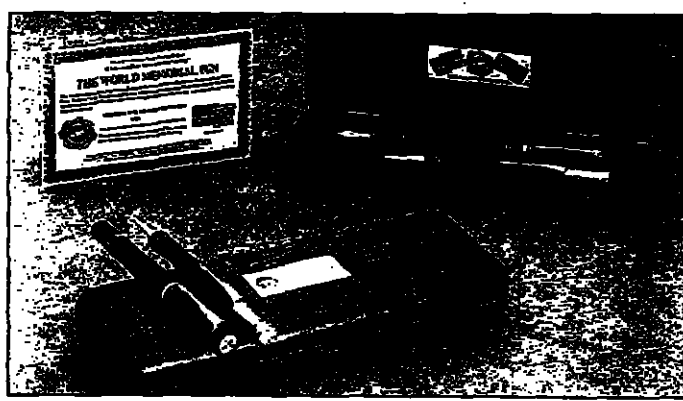
Special offer in support of *The Times* 1st Aid emergency relief appeal

## Pens mightier than the sword

- ☐ Limited edition Parker Pen set
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On Sunday January 3 in Moscow, President George Bush and President Boris Yeltsin signed the Start 2 nuclear arms limitation agreement. The fountain pens they used, and exchanged, were Parker Duofolds: special pens known as The World Memorial Pens. Each bears a crown detail of a whistle (once a call to arms, now a call for help) made from the melted-down metal of disarmed Soviet SS20 and US Pershing missiles.

The pens were the inspired idea



of the late Leonard Cheshire, who negotiated delivery of the metal from nuclear missiles scrapped by the US and Soviet governments in an earlier arms treaty.

Today, *The Times* is offering

readers limited edition sets of these historical pens in aid of *The Times* 1st Aid, a £1 million appeal co-ordinated by the World Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief, set up in 1989 by Lord Cheshire with UN backing. Pen No. 0001 has been presented to the Queen.

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LIBBY PURVES

## Prayer to a screen pioneer

We have just celebrated 25 years of the cash machine. Incredible! It seems only yesterday that we fed-up tourist guides used to tell Americans in Oxford that the thing on the high street was put there in 1492 in pious memory of St Robert de Barclaycash.

The quarter-century celebrations have been muted, consisting largely of a carping ten minutes on Radio 4 about phantom withdrawals, but I shall pay a lone tribute.

For those automatic tellers were pioneering educators: they were the first computer screens which my generation was forced to confront. They introduced us to the uncompromising fury brought on by encountering something at once brilliant, logical and moronic. But it was better than risk-taking meeting the bank manager face to face, so we soldiered on: nervously typed in our secret codes, waited for prompts, and when the machine winked "Incorrect code" groped in vain for a button marked "Look, it's me, honestly, it can't be more than one digit out". They taught us the crucial truth that in the late

20th century, if you can't relate to a screen you are on the scrapheap of history.

It was hard to accept. Computers respond as no person, animal or device in the history of the world has ever responded before. You cannot reason with them, coax them or thump them. They are Vulcan invaders. And very recently landed: in 1972 I was a typist in an industrial training office, where we rattled out lists of trainees and made six carbon copies of the canteen menus, amid filing cabinets full of quaint mistypings about the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. And whose name was over the door? IBM, no less. We were the heart of the computer industry; yet there was no suggestion of beep or cursor in our placid typing-pool.

Computers were for specialists. And so they remained, until they became toys for the first generation of obsessives to programme their BBC Micros in the back bedroom: only very recently did the aliens invade the rest of us.



So even today, when every five-year-old insouciantly bangs away on keys with teddy-bear stickers on them, and ten-thumbed journalists carry laptop

miracles already graced with age and beer, dread of computers still runs deep. Tabloids thrive on stories about bills for £0.00p and "computer addiction" (the disease of children whose parents are too wet to say "switch it off"). Even in the most high-tech offices and reception desks you can still watch workers in denial: they peck nervously at a couple of keys, peer at the screen, and jerk back with both hands in the air going "Aaaaaaaah!". But the computer is probably behaving no worse than the old filing cabinet did when you put the manila folder in crooked, and it spilled dockers down the wainscoting.

I claim no smug proficiency. Mrs Bird could testify to this: she being the motherly consultant who came last week to teach me my new grown-up computer. She clearly got my measure when she said, "Think of your hard

disk as a big filing cabinet. You wouldn't just throw documents in all higgledy-piggledy, would you?" and I said yes, actually, I would.

Others who could bear witness against me are the two software experts, engineer and systems manager who have been attempting for five days now to steer me through the shoals of dates, times and parties, at3 prompts and RS232s which are supposed to make these words fly down a telephone line at 2,400 bauds per whatsit and land in the News International computer (Look, no hands). I am not good at this. All through last week's fuss about video games giving children fits, my son was deviously playing Super MarioLand while I jerked, foamed and sobbed in fury because yet another man had chided me for being in the wrong flow control mode or not resetting my emulations.

But at least I want to learn, and not to be afraid and angry and obsolete. Before my screen each night I shall murmur a prayer to St Robert de Barclaycash, author of the miracle of the midnight five-quarter of a century ago,

هكتان النحل

WMA HOPE'S SHOES  
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SALE



British men have taken a giant step — and discovered you can still walk tough in a primrose shirt



Above left: Suede jacket, £1,705; cotton knit polo shirt, £130; cotton trousers, £370; Yves Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 135 New Bond Street, London W1, and 33 Sloane Street, London SW1  
Above: Linen jacket, £238; cotton weave button-down shirt, £65; moleskin jeans, £69; suede shoes, £115; khaki socks, £12; all from Paul Smith, 41-44 Floral Street, London WC2 and 10 Byrds Lane, Nottingham. Knitted tie, £39; Agnes B, 35-36 Floral Street, London WC2 and 111 Fulham Road, SW3

# A man's a man for all this

Men have a hard time when it comes to fashion. There is the old, jokey image of the man who never changes his socks, let alone thinks to change his image. The macho type who would rather be dead than seen alive wearing anything which is "designed". There are still men (even in 1993), who believe that to be interested in fashion isn't manly. It smacks of something not quite right, something a little queer.

There appears to be a preconceived, in-bred idea that to wear, say, an acid-yellow jacket by Gianni Versace is akin to wrapping a pink chiffon scarf around your neck, and lacquering your nails. This, of course, is not the case. Just because the colour of your jacket may scream, it does not follow that you must, too. Sylvester Stallone is a big Versace fan, a really big fan. Enough said.

Comfort seems to be the key to men's fashion, especially for spring/summer 1993, but unfortunately if a man is uncomfortable with the idea of wearing good-looking, well-cut clothes just because they bear a fashionable label, then he will undoubtedly look uncomfortable wearing them, no matter how easy the style may be. It is this hurdle which must be surmounted, before any trying on of new clothes is possible.

However enigmatic the true British style may be, the resolute regard for convention, coupled with a seemingly unshakable fear of change, keeps the British male monosyllabic in the language of clothes. It is an irony which does not go unnoticed. "We



Fashion  
IAIN R. WEBB

have a great influence abroad with our English conservative style," says Peter Howarth, the style director of the men's magazine *GQ*, "which the continentals love and have adopted, but they also feel free of rigid rules and are therefore able to ditch it when they want to. On the Continent we see much more mixing and matching — a chambray shirt worn with a knitted tie and sports jacket is now a standard abroad."

Nevertheless, there have been giant leaps forward in men's fashion over the past five years or so. In Britain there are now three highly successful magazines specifically targeting men. *Arena*, *GQ*, and *Esquire* all feature fashion for men, albeit alongside articles about fast cars, fast sports, and obligatory photo spreads of even faster women. Men's toiletries, not just shaving foam and underarm deodorants but facial grooming products, swamp the market. Young men who walk tough-looking dogs on giant Chanel-like chains wear powder pink and primrose yellow Fred Perry shirts, with matching cardigans. In 1993 there can be few men who have not heard the name Paul Smith, if only because he is a downright successful businessman.

These gigantic strides have been welcomed by designers who have championed the new look for the last few seasons, hoping to cajole men into moving away from the "Wall Street" uniform of the suit, collar and tie. In Italy, Giorgio Armani, Dolce & Gabbana, and Romeo Gigli have loosened the stereotype by taking collars off shirts completely, making trousers into drawstring pyjama pants, and crocheting sweaters which

look as if they were once granny's blanket. Where designers tread, so the high street stores follow.

Finally, it is possible to say that there is little difference between the clothes shown on the designer catwalks, and what is selling in the shops. This is especially true of the newest soft-centred, unconstructed looks on offer this season. "Previously men have had to choose between awful sounding 'smart casuals', or real sportswear," says Nick Sullivan, the fashion director of *Esquire*. "The choice was either one way or the other. The softer look combines the best of both — comfortable but not sloppy. You can easily put the look together yourself, and because the look has been shown by influential designers for two or three seasons, the high street retailers are aware of it and are doing affordable versions. They are sophisticated basics — a step up from The Gap."

Naturally, the mood is best shown on the international catwalks, where designers present their collections on their own terms with their ideas undiluted.

The global mood for summer menswear is mellow, a general feeling for freedom, reflected with a softer, less upright silhouette, combined with natural fabrication. Fabrics are linen, silk, cool woods, cottons, moleskin and sueded. Surface relief is achieved with sueded and brushed effects, and an abundance of "ecological" knitwear, in raw cotton and linen.

The desire for textural interest makes use of the combination of different fabrics in one outfit, sometimes in the same garment, as shown in the pictures here. "The abundance of softer and softer outfits has reached the point where men are eschewing the very idea of tailoring," Mr Howarth says. "Thus, designers like Nicole Farhi will put knitted sleeves on a jacket, and Paul Smith will use suede rather than worsted wool."



Suede fronted and linen-knit jacket, £259; check collarless shirt, £135; long sleeved rib T-shirt, £39; linen trousers, £135, all from Nicole Farhi, 27 Hampstead High Street, Hampstead, London NW3; Zagger, 20 Baddow Road, Chelmsford, Essex, and Nicole Farhi branches nationwide.  
Photographs: Tim Bret-Day, Grooming: Carol Brown.  
Hair: Terry Saxon for Michael Van Clarke

Continuing the theme, colour are drawn from a muted palette, inspired by the sky, the sea and the sand. These are shadowless tones evoking the new journey men's fashion is taking. The contemporary nomad is the hero of the men's collections, a character described by Mr Sullivan as a latter-day Robinson Crusoe, a discoverer making new worth of naturalness and nirvana, or combining cultures — crossing cowboy with biker. Colour exists, but it is pale by comparison with previous seasons.

As with the women's collections for spring/summer 1993, the prevailing trend for the neo-hippy offsets any thought of power dressing and showiness — much of the new season's fashions have about them an aged appearance of the antique, worn and used before. It is a look of rediscovery.

At its most basic, the ripple effect of this spirit should inspire men to update their day-to-day working wardrobe by at least wearing a less structured suit, introducing a knitted polo shirt, crew or polo neck sweater underneath instead of a shirt and tie, or favouring less formal fabrics for these traditional garments. It is possible to look smart in the office without strangling personal style.

On a more cerebral level, the need for such reappraisal should be part of our intrinsic make-up. Accepting such changes, even with something as supposedly facile as fashion, allows a man to grow, to mature, rather than staying put and fossilising in a grey suit. Unearthed in years to come, such fossils will surely be looked upon with curious interest, like the dinosaurs they really are.

## Hard facts of aesthetic surgery

IF you're considering a new look for the new year and have decided that surgery is the only answer it might be advisable to telephone the new 24-hour service, provided by the National Hospital for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, which offers detailed information on every aesthetic plastic surgery treatment routinely available. The service operates 30 information lines, charged at standard Telecom rates. The fully computerised service is part of the hospital's Patient Protection Campaign, aimed at explaining the facts and risks of surgery. Each phone line describes,

### HOTLINE

step by step, what each procedure can achieve, what to expect, how long it takes, and what happens after surgery. It is cheaper than a consultation, but not for the squeamish. The Patient Protection Telephone Information Service: 0527 575123.

Alternatively, read Brian D'Amato's first novel *Beauty* (Grafton, £4.99), the story of Jamie Angelo, a man obsessed with perfection, who dreams of creating the ultimate female icon. A dark tale of radical surgery, set against the backdrop of glittering New York, which asks: how far would you go for beauty?

## Knitwear copying case unravelled

MARION FOALE, the English hand knitwear designer, whose work sells worldwide, has just won an infringement of copyright case in France against a Parisian fashion house. Although all the legal preparation was undertaken in Britain the action could only be brought in France, under French law, because it would have been necessary to have found inferior copies of her designs in this country to pursue the case here.

The essence of such an action for *contrefaçon* (infringement) is to stop the copying, which erodes designers' present and future markets, and affects their reputation. The case was won with the help of well documented evidence of originality, including the dates of every drawing, pattern, toile and press cutting — an example to all designers at risk from plagiarism.

## Whiff of old England

SWAINE ADENEY, formerly Swaine Adeney Briggs, has just launched "Q", its first fragrance for men. It is a refined blend of mosses, woods, spices and citrus, "evocative of England's green and pleasant land" and in keeping with the country-cousins image of the store, which is famous for its equestrian accessories, whips, umbrellas and classic gentlemen's clothing.

The fragrance is restrained and discreet, as is the green glass, yew wood and gold packaging — quintessentially English. "Q" after-shave (splash and pump spray) and eau de toilette, from £35-£65 are available from Swaine Adeney, 185 Piccadilly, London, W1, and stores nationwide.

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## Matthew Parris



Do the politicians of the West understand the pure hypocrisy of their campaigns against coca-producers in South America?

Sipping a refreshing cup of coca-leaf tea in my cheap hotel in Sucre, southern Bolivia, I scan the front page of this morning's paper, *Correo del Sur* (January 6, 1993). A familiar name, misspelled, catches my eye. Good heavens!

"Tristan Gacel-Jones, ministro de Estado del Reino Unido que arribó a la ciudad de La Paz para iniciar una visita oficial, propuso la conformación de un frente común para luchar contra el narcotráfico en Bolivia." (Mr Gacel-Jones is in La Paz and has proposed a united front to combat drug trafficking.)

Well I never. Tristan and I are friends, but I never mentioned to him that I was backpacking in Bolivia over Christmas, and he never told me he was planning to visit in grand style. Just think Tristan in a suit and a black limousine — carrying out his Foreign Office duties before he leaves voluntarily for the back benches in a few months' time — as I in dirty jeans cling for dear life to the back of a lorry with 30 Indians. Perhaps he will come roaring past, and I shall wave?

Mind you, he'll need to rest first. He will be feeling sick. Flying straight in to a 12,000ft capital, the altitude hits you hard. He should try chewing a handful of coca leaves as the Indians do: it is by far the best cure for altitude sickness. As a serious cigarette smoker, the minister will find this far less addictive than the drug he knows already. A handy tip is to chew the leaves with a pinch of Royal baking powder, known here as "royal", and on sale everywhere.

Now that Toyota has sewn up the car market, baking powder is probably Britain's main export to Bolivia. Perhaps Tristan's new common front against drugs might start with an export-licence regime for bicarbonate of soda: but it wouldn't work. A roaring trade in forged end-use statements from fictional Bolivian cake-manufacturers would soon establish itself. A pity, that, for there's an appealing simplicity, a sort of joke, in Bolivia's selling coca exclusively to the West and using the foreign exchange to import exclusively from Japan.

The joke, you see, is that the value of the coca is the West's own creation. It's our prohibition on the stuff — Tristan's "united front" — which turns green leaves to gold. The plant grows well here, but so do potatoes, and nobody imports Bolivia's potatoes. Believe me, Tristan, the narco traffickers here need you and your united front.

How much of this does the minister know? All of it, I suspect, and more, and this worries me, for Gacel-Jones is one of our most

honest ministers. He knows politics is a worldly business and is inclined to say so, breaking the rules of the Anglo-Saxon game. In England a man parades only his principles, and strives secretly for ignoble ends. Gacel-Jones trumps his cynicism and works quietly for his principles. Like Chris Patten he hasn't the stomach for hypocrisy and so will never reach the top. Such men can't help winking, and the dim call them cynics, but it is through the wink, I believe, that the sane communicate.

I fear there is much winking for Tristan in La Paz, and to make matters worse he speaks Spanish fluently, so it will be harder to misunderstand. Where does the lie begin? Does Tristan know about the fields of coca over the mountains from La Paz? Does the ambassador know? Does the first secretary, the second secretary, the third secretary at the embassy know?

Have they been to the Sunday market in Chulumani where the gringo mafia come down from La Paz to buy the coca leaves? Will they take Tristan there? Will they explain that this (legal) market for these (legal) crops is only the visible tip of an industry as ineradicable here as alcohol? Will they take Tristan down the tin mines in Potosí — struggling against depressed world prices to stay in business — to see for himself that the men could not work in these atrocious conditions without the comfort of coca? Better, then, goes Bolivia's second source of revenue, mining. Have you come, minister, with the foreign aid to bridge that unbridgeable gap in one of the world's poorest yet most wonderful countries? Do you bring ideas for the "replacement" crop nobody has yet thought of, or has the embassy residence rocked to the midnight laughter you have shared with your excellency as you joke together about the official proposals — passion fruit Hah! Humbug!

Has it struck you that there is with luck, just one way in which passion fruit as a substitute crop could command the price, and yield the income, Bolivia needs to survive? Let me tell you how it could be done. Ban passion fruit. Make it illegal in the West, declare it a prohibited substance. Then you might drive risk in the passion fruit industry so high, and therefore drive the rewards, too, so high, that the crop might bring Bolivia the return she desperately needs.

And will you please, Tristan, if I survive the lorries and you survive the small talk, and we meet again in London, oblige me with one of your winks?

He claims to be "the world's biggest-selling fashion magazine". It is published by Hachette, but the English language edition is published in London. The leading feature in the January issue concerns the paparazzi who take intrusive photographs of the famous. The article includes a brief interview with David Montgomery, who was editor of the *News of the World* from 1985 to 1987 and is now the much-feared chief executive of Mirror Group Newspapers.

I have never met David Montgomery, but his reputation as the hard man of modern British journalism makes Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor of the *Sun*, seem like a caddy old clergyman in a *Carry On* film. "The two biggest scoops we had on the *News of the World* were Princess Michael and Jeffrey Archer. In 1985, Princess Michael was known to have a friendship with a Texan, John Ward Hunt. He travelled extensively and when in London she would meet him at a flat in Eaton Square. We had been tipped off and stalked out the place from our managing director's Daimler."

By the time one has finished David Montgomery's interview, and read the rest of the article, one's pulses are racing at the repeated examples of harassment, spying and invasion of privacy. That impression is confirmed by most of the pictures *Elle* reprints, some of which show ample nudity and large white bottoms. Princess Diana looked perfectly charming swimming in the British ambassador's pool in Cairo, but there is something mildly comic about Giovanni Agnelli holding his nose as he jumps naked off his yacht in Nice. It is, however, at that point one begins to see the legal difficulties in the way of controlling the paparazzi, or David Montgomery for that matter. When Dr Agnelli jumped off his yacht — which looked much more old-fashioned, more like a real boat, than the yacht from which Robert Maxwell jumped, or was pushed —

he was not on private premises, but in the open air a few feet above the Mediterranean. He was also outside the British jurisdiction.

In all, *Elle* publishes 29 pictures. Only two of them would meet the criteria, presumably necessary to breach the law on intrusive photography which Sir David Calcutt seems to be proposing. The first is the picture of the Princess of Wales in a discreet swimming costume doing a relaxed dog paddle in the ambassador's pool in Cairo. There is nothing objectionable in this picture at all: it is no more than a pleasant holiday snap. But it was taken on private premises, and an adjoining high building, and the embassy grounds are technically British property. Whether a Calcutt law could be drafted so as to cover them is another matter.

The second picture which meets the three criteria of being unauthorised, taken on private property and in Britain, shows the Queen on a horse, looking distinctly irritable. "You are very rude," the Queen told royal photographer Jim Bennett," says the caption. One may well resent the intrusion into the Queen's privacy, but one would have to admit that pictures of the Queen on a horse are not a scarce commodity, and are not in any way scandalous.

*Elle* chose the 29 most sensational photographic invasions of privacy of the past 10 years. They show the Duchess of York pictures, they show the Teddy Kennedy sex picture, — both Mediterranean. They could well cause, or have caused, distress and anger to those who were photo-

# The paparazzi are preferable

William Rees-Mogg

they should be protected against the invasion of their privacy by intrusive photographers with telephoto lenses. Most bugging is indeed already illegal, yet a clearer law which made prosecution easier would be desirable. But who would be most likely to fall foul of such a law? Who does most of the bugging in Britain? Undoubtedly it is the state. Newspapers, as in the David Mellor case, have occasionally used improperly obtained transcripts of telephone conversations which have been taped by private enterprise. But the state intercepts communications on a large industrial scale, and has been doing so since the second world war and earlier.

There is even reason to suspect state intrusion into the privacy of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In

January 1989 somebody first recorded that conversation between Princess Diana and James Gilbey. In a period of four months, according to Anthony Holden writing in *Vanity Fair*, several other conversations were recorded, including the still largely unpublished one between the Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker Bowles, and another between the Duke and Duchess of York.

These tapes, at least the two Wales tapes, were relatively sensational. When sensational conversations can be leaked, it is natural to suppose that they are selected from a wider group. The tapes cannot have struck "Squidgy" or "Trousers" first time. In early 1989 someone, and almost certainly not Cyril Reenan, the 70-year-old retired bank manager of Abingdon, was systematically spying on the royal family. That someone subsequently used these tapes to damage the reputations of both the Prince and the Princess of Wales by leaking them to various competing newspapers.

The people doing the original taping are much more likely to be employees of the state security system, who would be able to do it with scientific skill, than anyone else. If a single newspaper had done it, that newspaper would presumably have been the sole beneficiary; the editor would not have delayed publication of such a scoop, gained with such difficulty, for three years; he certainly would not have leaked his scoop to his competitors.

Intelligence does have its tentacles in the media. When I was vice-

chairman for the BBC, in the mid-1980s, we discovered to my horror that under second world war arrangements no fewer than 2,000 BBC posts were still being vetted by M15. This was not known to the governors, and the numbers were then greatly reduced, theoretically to those posts with genuine security access. This had not even been an efficient operation; it relied largely on newspaper cuttings and in at least one case somebody was refused a post because she had the same name as another person who had committed some such offence as attending a communist peace conference.

My own fear would be that the 1989 taping of the royal family was done either by M15 or by an M15-related operative. The Peter Wright case showed that people in intelligence work can develop paranoid fantasies. Wright spied both on the prime minister, Harold Wilson, and on the head and deputy head of M15, his own organisation. It is hard to control intelligence organisations because of the need for secrecy, but it is difficult to see who else could have tapped the royal conversations so efficiently and on such a scale.

We should hope, therefore, that the protection which British citizens ought to have against intrusion and espionage, by whatever means, will cover intrusions into privacy by the state, from which there is much to fear, as well as by paparazzi and tabloid journalists. The state operates a powerful system to spy on communications. We know that it has spied on at least two prime ministers; perhaps it spies on all prime ministers. We know that in Peter Wright's time M15 ran out of control and was spying on its own bosses. We know that it operated for at least 40 years a massive secret supervision of the BBC. It may well have been involved recently in the spying done on members of the royal family. It would be madness, in the name of the protection of privacy, to give the state wider powers to control the press.

## Clinton points both ways

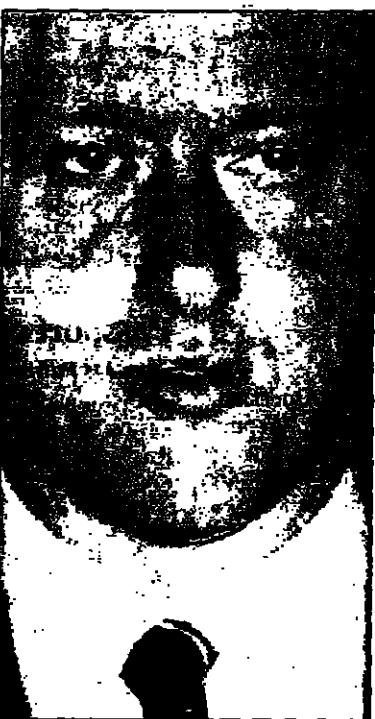
**THE MESSAGE OF THE US ELECTION FOR LABOUR IS AMBIGUOUS, SAYS PETER RIDDELL**

British politics has still not fully adjusted to the end of the Thatcher era. The certainties of those years have been replaced by uncertainties about the direction of policy, which explain the ferment of policy debate within both main parties over the weekend. John Major met his Central Office advisers at Chequers and has a session today with the Downing Street policy unit to review ideas for the rest of the parliament. On the Labour side, the Plaid committee discussed its report on electoral reform: advisers to Bill Clinton were in London evangelising; and the Fabians held a conference in Oxford on the future of the welfare state. Not even the most trendy Labour thinkers managed all three, but some took in two. And John Smith sought to show in a BBC interview that he had plenty of lively ideas.

It was, in short, a wonderful weekend for policy wonks — described by one American participant at the London conference as "nerds who think about policy issues all the time", or by one senior Labour minister as "earnest young men with bulging eyes and bow ties". All this activity can be dismissed merely as a diversion from the real meat of politics, the battles over the economy and the Maastricht treaty. Some of the second-tier Clinton advisers at the London meeting did sound complacent: what had looked so uncertain last summer was presented as a brilliant strategy always sure to



Only in America? Smith rethinks policies in the light of a victorious Clinton and a sceptical Kinnock



succeed. Neil Kinnock looked on from the back of the hall, wondering wistfully about what might have been and irritated that anyone (John Prescott) might question the need for further modernisation by Labour.

The present Labour fracas about Clintonisation of the party is overdone because of differences of political system and values. The 500 union officials and party members gaped on Saturday when a television advertisement was shown proclaiming president-elect Clinton's support for capital punishment. But there are lessons from the 1992 campaign, both in presentation and policy-making.

These Labour discussions, and the Chequers meeting, are symptomatic of a wider search for a post-Thatcherite strategy. Admittedly, during the 1980s the coherence of policymaking was overstated. Margaret Thatcher's conviction style masked divisions and compromises.

The battering ram could be made of rubber at times. Mr Major's more conciliatory and less ideological style has exaggerated the change since her departure. Many of Mr Major's aims are similar. But with him, the sort of tactical retreat not unknown in the 1980s looks a wholesale climbdown.

Hence, some of the allegations about Mr Major's lack of vision are unfair. The government is not short of ideas. Departments are actively implementing the election manifesto. But the sum looks less than the total of the parts. There is an apparent lack of coherence in view of Mr Major's admitted failure to spell out his vision. It is possible to construct a Major vision for Middle England — a classless society, defined as one without distinction between different workers; the citizen's charter, changing the accountability and responsiveness of public services

higher educational standards; as well as the extension of ownership.

There are, however, real doubts over economic strategy on levels of taxation and public spending and the balance of macro-economic policy. It is not just that the government is now tackling the trickiest areas of privatisation, such as British Coal and British Rail. In debt it is how far the relevant areas of the 1980s remain relevant in view of calls for more spending on infrastructure and training. The Autumn Statement signalled a change, with the proposals on private finance for public projects. But does this amount to a shift towards more active government?

The Clinton victory was an ambiguous pointer. In one sense, voters said they believed that government must be part of the solution to underlying industrial, as much as social, problems. But the role of government is very different from the 1960s and 1970s. At Saturday's conference,

Elaine Kamarck of the Progressive Policy Institute talked about the reciprocal obligations of those receiving government help. Her ideas included school choice; two years' national service in return for a college education; welfare reform requiring a commitment to work; and a strong military. It was a sign of how times have changed that these views were aired at a conference hosted by the transport workers' union officials said the event showed their desire to have a social agenda and rule separate from Labour.

The terms of the public debate are still determined by the battles of the 1980s. On both sides of the Atlantic, policymakers accept that ordinary people will not pay more in tax and will not back social programmes which appear to perpetuate dependency and do not encourage people to work. Governments are seeking to work with the private sector and the markets. The challenge, as much for Mr Major as for president-elect Clinton and Mr Smith, is how to operate within these constraints.

Despite all the setbacks of recent months, the Tories still have the chance to retain their decade-long initiative over policy; provided — and it is a big proviso — they can pull together their ideas in a more coherent fashion and generate fresh policies for the welfare state.

Labour's task is harder. The party has to move beyond dropping unpopular policies and come to terms with a post-Thatcherite Britain. Labour should follow the example of the Tories in the 1970s, when they exploited disenchantment with the corporate state in policy statements such as *The Right Approach* and *The Right Approach to the Economy*. The Tories then appeared to be bubbling with ideas and helped to change the political mood. The Clinton campaign and its associated think-tanks did something of the same. Mr Smith yesterday gave one or two hints of new thinking via his references to constitutional reform and an altered role for social security. But he and his allies now have to be more adventurous. Policy wonks need not be boring.

## Mayle on move

AFTER much speculation that Peter Mayle would relinquish his home in Provence for California — in effect, swap the favoured Côte du Rhône for the grapes of the Napa valley — it now seems the author is house hunting once more. But, to the horror of the long suffering locals, Mayle is looking in the Luberon valley, deep in the heart of Provence, and only miles from the home he at present shares with his second wife, Jennie.

Mayle is thought to be looking for a larger house and one less accessible to his legions of readers, who are apt to turn up unannounced. This news will not necessarily please others who live within a certain radius of Menerbes, the village Mayle immortalised with his first book, *A Year in Provence*.

"We had heard he would move and were, frankly, rather relieved," said one English inhabitant. "The flood of tourists that has arrived since he wrote his books has not been welcome."

Improved when the BBC 12-part series based on the books, starring John Thaw, is screened in April. Many fear that Menerbes will become the Blackpool of the south of France. The television drama may leave serious visitors to the region somewhat mystified. The Menerbes of the mini-series is, in fact, neighbouring Bonnieux.

Mayle, who has been forced to change his telephone number to an ex-directory one as a result of his celebrity status, has apparently not been seen in Menerbes for months. It is alleged that he is unable to visit the local butcher and baker for fear of the cold shoulder.

A spokesman for his publisher, Hamish Hamilton, admits that Mayle is staying in Provence. "But I didn't know he was actively looking for another property." After *Ten Years in Provence*, one suspects Mayle may now be able to produce a plethora of further volumes along the same lines. *Encore Provence* or *A Decade in Provence*, perhaps?

Norman Lamont and other politicians who seek safety in clichés may find their cover blown. A Consumers' Guide to the Political Cliché is being written by economist David Lazell. The green shoots of recovery he translates as "fungus growing on unpaid bills". Post industrial society is a "site where a factory once stood". An economic miracle is "everyone using all their credit cards at once".

**Happy eaters**  
A NOVEL pilot scheme is being launched this month to try to curb the latest motorway menace. But the project has



nothing to do with dangerous drivers. The Department of Transport is putting up nesting boxes on signs and bridges along the M40 to try to tempt breeding pairs of kestrels on the lookout for an easy lunch.

Voles are on the menu. Such has been the success of attempts to improve the wildlife in motorway areas that there has been a big increase in the vole population. But the animals are busily chewing their way through the hundreds of new trees painstakingly planted by the transport department.

Jim Tilley, Forestry Commission manager for the department, says: "We are happy to encourage wildlife but you have to keep things in balance. We would not dream of poisoning voles. We hope by attracting kestrels they can do the trick."

## DIARY

**Birt's botch**

AS John Birt unveils today his long-awaited shake-up of the BBC, a less than flattering reeling of pages of the latest issue of *Tatler*, admits his promising *City careers* was cut short by a most unfortunate misunderstanding. On the basis of a telephone call he bought 500 "most expensive shares" for a client who, in fact, wanted 500 Marks & Spencer shares.

"Of all the trainees I can remember only one made such a botch of a programme," he wrote in the book. "In the New Theatre pub afterwards I assured we would hear no more of him. Nor did we at the time." But in 1988 he met the former trainee and teased him about the "cock-up" he had made. "John Birt could afford benignly to acknowledge it. By this time he was just about to

become deputy director-general of the BBC."

Inglis, a prolific author, would never have guessed that Birt would reach such dizzy heights. "I forgot, all about him. It was only in later years, when he became prominent, that I realised who he was. He must have improved a lot. We had a laugh when we met and reminded him. At least I think he thought it was funny."

**Bridegroom Ben Gooder**, featured in the society wedding pages of the latest issue of *Tatler*, admits his promising *City careers* was cut short by a most unfortunate misunderstanding. On the basis of a telephone call he bought 500 "most expensive shares" for a client who, in fact, wanted 500 Marks & Spencer shares.

**Paper tiger**

CAMBRIDGE University must be particularly pleased by the fact that Stefan Heym, eastern Germany's most famous dissident, has chosen to donate his extensive archive of writings to the library. It is, after all, a strange choice for Heym, who fled the Nazis in 1933, then went to America



Parliament's leading husband and wife team, Virginia and Peter Bottomley, may be broken up by the next election. While Virginia looks poised for greater things, Peter's Eitham constituency is likely to disappear under Boundary Commission proposals. With ministers likely to be seeking new seats, the former roads minister could be heading for the wilderness.

before returning to Germany in the 1950s. Why Cambridge and not a university in America or Germany? "He thinks it will be preserved intact and not be censored in any way here," says Dr Fred Ratcliffe, the librarian. And indeed he is right. Much of Heym's writings will be embarrassing to East and West alike.

Bill Clinton's commitment to cleaning up politics may have to start in America's kitchens. An outbreak of food poisoning has struck down staff working on his inauguration offices at the Washington Navy Yard. Up to 30 workers, who have been working 18-hour days in the run-up to the ceremony, were taken ill after a catered lunch of creamed chicken and beans at the building. Packed lunches are now the order of the day until the handover.





## POWERLESS TO PROTECT

UN forces in Bosnia desperately need a clear political mandate

When the UN secretary-general visited Sarajevo at the New Year, protesters greeted him with banners appealing to the United Nations to stop protecting the city. It was Friday night's assassination in Sarajevo of Bosnia's deputy prime minister, Hajka Turajlic, shows how modest that protest was. The killing will deepen scepticism in the city about the United Nations. The UN mission, entirely dependent on its credibility among local populations, is further, and gravely, compromised by this incident.

Mr Turajlic was in a UN armoured vehicle, under UN protection on a road theoretically controlled by the UN. His presence in the convoy should never have been revealed to the Serbs at the checkpoint. In opening the vehicle's door, the French troops were, on the kindest interpretation, extremely careless.

What should worry politicians is that the minister's murder was not merely the product of incompetence and panic. It underlines the impossible conditions under which all troops in Unprofor operate. The most unreasonable demands from armed brigands have to be handled by negotiation. Force can be used only in self-defence, narrowly defined by the UN and strictly interpreted by the overall commander in Bosnia, General Philippe Morillon. UN soldiers cannot retaliate against Bosnian Serbs whose chosen method of war is to shell towns and cities from a distance.

This week, the cabinet is expected to decide to dispatch HMS Ark Royal and support ships to the Adriatic, and also to make available mortar-locating radar and 105mm guns to British forces in Bosnia. But this reinforcement is not what it might seem. The Ministry of Defence also sees the mission as essential to cover the possible withdrawal of British troops, should the UN finally decide to enforce the no-fly zone in Bosnia and the Serbs choose to retaliate against UN forces.

The British government, having marched its men to the top of the hill, has opposed UN enforcement action for fear that the humanitarian operation in Bosnia will be disrupted and that British troops will come under sustained fire. It is tempted to march them down again. The argument is that the use of

force would court massive Serb retaliation. Such logic has to be discarded. The Serbs have never played by the UN's rules. British troops have been under attack from the beginning from mortars and artillery, with neither the firepower nor the mandate to return fire. To the north of Sarajevo, British forces in and around Vitez daily witness the indiscriminate shelling of civilians. In Tomislavgrad, the British base is being targeted with impunity by Serb artillery.

Since the Bosnian Serbs would gladly have them out of the way, talk of withdrawal could make their position more hazardous. The men do not want to be evacuated; they do want to be able to get on with their task. They are ensuring that around 60 per cent of the aid gets through despite appalling weather conditions. The only way to improve on that rate would be to remove the barricades obstructing convoys.

Enforcement of the no-fly zone is militarily of minor significance. It would make sense only as part of a political decision to compel the respect of all Bosnian fighters for the UN mission. At present Unprofor is unable to live up to its name as a UN Protection Force. It is impotent either to act as a force, to protect individuals and communities under attack or to ensure order even in the areas where it operates.

The UN's rules of engagement need to be changed, but that alone is not enough. Slowly and unwillingly, the international community is being forced to the point when it must decide if it intends to protect Bosnia-Herzegovina. There can be no coherence to a military mission unsupported by a clear political mandate. Neither the French schemes to make Sarajevo an open, demilitarised city nor America's determination to enforce the no-fly zone do much more than express growing frustration and anxiety.

David Owen has come closer than any Western politician to the point. If this round of the talks in Geneva fails, he believes that the UN will have to impose a political settlement. That implies the grave decision to deploy a larger UN force, with the mandate to "enforce the peace by all available means". Political hawking, by Britain and others, has brought that unpalatable choice closer. Half-measures have earned the UN the Serbs' contempt.

## BLINDED BY COALDUST

Panic measures make poor energy policy

The government's handling of plans to close 31 pits has been botched at every stage. Now it seems to be considering a botched solution — a £10-a-ton subsidy for deep-mined coal, paid by a levy on electricity bills, which could save up to 13 of the mines earmarked for closure. The aim would be to give British Coal a five-year breathing space to cut its costs, so that it can compete with coal produced overseas.

In political terms the subsidy, which would cost some £700 million a year, is a small price to pay in order to kick the problem into the distance. Michael Heseltine so mishandled the closure announcement that his own backbenchers threatened rebellion and the miners found themselves cheered in the streets of Kensington. Ever since then the government has been searching for a way out. Just before Christmas the courts found that ministers were "unlawfully and irrationally" ignoring the rights of miners. After that the government's advisers on energy entered a state little short of panic.

Desperate political remedies rarely make economic sense. More jobs will be lost because of higher electricity prices to industry than will be saved in the pits. British Coal, protected from the world market, will have less incentive to improve efficiency. Although the industry expects to

slash costs to compete with American, Australian or South African coal, sceptics will say that is the way subsidies have always been justified by their recipients. As finally became clear in the Seventies, subsidies used to prop up inefficient industries do not make them more efficient.

For largely sentimental and historical reasons the price of coal has become a political question. The miners have come to symbolise stability, community and continuity: values more suitable for an advertisement for Hovis than a profitable modern industry. Whatever the government's rhetoric the subsidy will set back British Coal's privatisation; potential investors will worry that public pressure will always hinder commercial decisions. The taxpayer may feel generous about the idea of fostering the community spirit of remote pit villages. Hard-headed businessmen will not.

The miners, like pit ponies and canaries, are deemed to be part of our great industrial heritage. The market for energy in Britain is already grossly distorted by the nonsensical subsidy to nuclear generation and tax regulations that appear designed to hasten investment in gas-fired electricity generation. One day the British public will demand a rational and environmentally sustainable energy policy designed to give them both stability of supply and value for money.

## ON THE EDGE

The Shetlanders have shown their best face before adversity

Islanders are different. For the past week the country has turned its attention on the inhabitants of the Shetlands as oil has violated their isolation and made them the lead item on the domestic news. They have come out of the media barrage well, as an example and parable for 20th century urban man.

These hard, pink-faced men and women in their fairisle pullovers have been articulate and dignified in the gales of mass media attention. Undazzled by celebrity, and less sentimental than suburbanites, they have demonstrated their independence away from the world's rim, speaking up proudly for themselves, neither excited nor daunted by the fame of television trouble shooters.

Ever since Shetland was placed as Ultima Thule, or close to it, the civilised world has been fascinated by the harsh way of life of those who live up there. The first geographers recorded with a shudder the nipping cold and bitter storms. The Shetland ponies for which the islands are eponyms are as tough as the climate, bad tempered, and quite useless for children, because of the breadth of their backs.

The Shetland accent is subtly different from Scottish, as has been made evident on television, and the grammar is more Norse than Scottish. Up there they use gender-marked personal pronouns for weather, time and other natural phenomena, to say, for example "he was blowing a gale".

The vocabulary is distinct from other Scots dialects, with massive Nordic influence in

place names and other words. The old roots stick out in the iron age Pictish towers called brochs, and in the Viking vocabulary in which peerie means small and knorn means boat. There are thousands of such Norm words that have nothing to do with Scottish, never mind English.

The northern islands became Scottish property only in the 15th century, as a pledge for the dowry of the Norwegian princess betrothed to James III. The Shetlanders themselves, having been colonised by Scottish lairds, would rather be run from London than Edinburgh, and are proud of their Viking roots. As for Europe, their connections go back before the Anglo-Saxons assimilated them.

And they are still not entirely assimilated. North Sea oil has given them Mercedes motorcars and changed their way of life. But the climate is still dreadful in winter, though in midsummer *The New Shetlander* can be read by natural light at midnight. He is a hard man who is not seaskick in the waters where the *Braer's* engines failed.

Not many who were not born there would choose to live there. But Shetlanders do not need to lock their doors against burglars. They value education highly. They do not whinge with the self-pity that is the mainland Scottish vice. They are their own people, as they have to be in their lonely islands. No man is an island. But in the global village, there are still lessons to be learnt from those on the outskirts.

## Duty-free alcohol 'over-generous'

From the Chief Executive of Mintel

Sir, The so-called "allowances" for personal importation of alcohol and tobacco where duty has been paid elsewhere in the EC are not of course allowances, but rather the level beyond which HM Customs and Excise are likely to query the quantity being imported for personal consumption. Nonetheless no one, as far as I know, has yet related these allowances to official UK consumption levels.

An allowance of 800 cigarettes is roughly equivalent to 40 days' average consumption per smoker. (Only 29 per cent of the adult population smokes.) The beer allowance of 110 litres is close to the annual average consumption per head of population (aged 15+) of some 130 litres and represents some 48 weeks' average consumption.

The spirit allowance of ten litres is exactly twice the average annual consumption of five litres per head and the wine allowance of 90 litres (or 120 bottles) is equivalent to over four years of per capita consumption.

Of course not everyone will use these allowances, since only 31 per cent of adults went abroad for a holiday in 1992 and even fewer by car or coach, but it has been reported in the press that Customs and Excise expect to lose up to £600 million in excise duty and VAT as a result of the relaxation.

Excise duty and VAT represent between 33 per cent and 76 per cent of the UK retail prices of alcohol and tobacco (depending on whether it is beer, wine, spirits or tobacco); so one must assume, if the Customs and Excise estimate is correct, that the British retail trade will lose at least £1 billion in turnover (and probably more) as a result, and that is potentially at least 8,000 jobs lost.

Presumably it will be principally the French retail trade and French government who will benefit conversely from these lost sales and related (but lower) tax.

Are the allowances for alcohol therefore unnecessarily generous?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,  
Chief Executive,  
Mintel International Group Ltd,  
18-19 Long Lane, EC1,  
January 9.

## Passport control

From Ms Patricia Murtagh

Sir, Travelling from London to Brussels on January 6 I was greeted in Belgium by the usual army of immigration officers and, to my surprise, inspection of my passport was required.

Passing through the "EC only" channel on my return, a jaunty UK-style wave of my burgundy document did not suffice for the Belgian immigration officer, and again it was subjected to close inspection.

It was informed that Brussels, like Heathrow, is an international airport and it was necessary to prove I was a European. So much for our border-free Europe!

Yours faithfully,  
PAT MURTAGH,  
Flat 3, 10 Chester Way,  
Kennington, SE11,  
January 7.

From Dr Alan Patterson

Sir, On January 5 at Heathrow the BA staff refused to issue me a ticket to Paris on the 6.56 pm flight unless I produced my passport for inspection. My passport was checked twice there- before and after embarkation.

On my return the following night to terminal 4, I and other EC nationals were required to queue in two long lines before all our passports were examined and we were permitted to enter the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,  
A. PATTERSON,  
(General Manager),  
Comair UK Ltd,  
121 Hartington Road, SW8,  
January 7.

## Behind the trappings

From Mrs Janet L. E. Holdeman

Sir, It seems that the Archbishop of Canterbury, long an advocate of certain female rights within the Anglican Church, must perforce also join their ranks in having their apparel criticised (letters, January 2) whilst their intelligence, ideas and gravitas remain concealed.

Three years ago, whilst in charge of chapel services at the Royal School, Bath, I assisted Dr Carey in an extremely perfunctory robe in my vestry. Scholarly paraphernalia stacked around the walls made space very limited, yet we managed to have the then bishop of Bath and Wells formally anointed in only ten minutes.

On another occasion Dr Carey confirmed our girls in the chapel. He came down amongst them and spoke a delightful homily, straight from the heart. We did not see the robes then; we heard the message from within them.

Yours sincerely,  
JANET L. E. HOLDEMAN,  
Trafalgar,  
21 Nelson Road,  
Bognor Regis, West Sussex,  
January 2.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Actions to secure stricken tankers

From Captain J. H. Shone

Sir, In the House of Commons library there will be found copies of a report entitled *Christos Bitas - The Fight Against Pollution*. It will be noted that the first positive action after the breakdown of that oil tanker in October 1978, off the Welsh coast, was to land a senior officer on the stricken vessel to prevent the premature abandonment by the Greek master and crew.

That that officer was subsequently honoured by Her Majesty speaks for itself, and it is a great pity that this lesson has been ignored by subsequent rescue co-ordinators, including those involved in the present disaster in Shetland.

Also relevant are the results of an exercise carried out in the English Channel about ten years ago which involved a British 200,000-ton tanker and a French salvage tug. In that case the towing hawser was connected using only power available from the tug's winches and capstans; in other words a proper simulation of connecting a line to a stricken vessel.

This was achieved in conditions starting with a force-seven wind, increasing to severe gale nine. Significantly, fewer heavy seas were breaking over the bow of the "stricken" vessel at the end because, with the increase of wave height, the ship was heaving sufficiently high to actually lessen the

risk of injury to the crew members involved in connecting the towing hawser.

That exercise resulted in the International Maritime Organisation's assembly passing a resolution requiring all large tankers to be fitted with a standard towing connection both forward and aft to overcome any incompatibility of connecting equipment.

Most tankers used to be built with two main bunker tanks, two double-bottom bunker tanks, and two settling tanks (all one port and one starboard). The latter were specifically required to allow all impurities, including water, fresh or salt, to settle out and be drained off to the bilges or other waste oil tanks.

Subsequent international regulations required the provision of an emergency diesel generator with its own fuel supply.

Many will be extremely doubtful concerning the *Braer* radio officer's explanation that the loss of power was due to water in the fuel. Perhaps water entering all tanks on the weather side is just feasible; but all seven tanks will be difficult to accept.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. SHONE  
(Deputy Surveyor General, 1982-7),  
Bracken Lodge, Brookside Close,  
Runcorn, Cheshire, West Sussex,  
January 7.

## Visitors from abroad

From the Reverend David Haslam

Sir, On January 11 the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Bill is due to reach its report stage in the House of Commons, before proceeding to the House of Lords later this month. The Bill contains a particularly unfortunate proposal which, if accepted, will contravene the principles of natural justice on which any legal system ought to rest.

Clause 9 removes the right of appeal currently available to people whose application to visit this country, or take a short study course, has been refused.

At present, of those appeals where representation is made by a sponsor of a would-be visitor at this end, nearly 20 per cent are successful. Where representation is made by the UK Immigration Advisory Service, over the last five years the success rate for visitors has been over 40 per cent, and for students over 30 per cent. This suggests that the safety net of an appeal system should not be removed.

If there is no right of appeal, entry clearance officers (ECOs) in British embassies and high commissions in visa countries may be tempted to take a tougher line on visitors and students.

## Architects' records

From Mr Leslie K. Watson

Sir, Eleven years ago I was forced to close my office in London for lack of work during one of the periodical hiccups in the construction industry, and I had to dispose of drawings — as so well described by Ray Clancy (report, December 29).

First I offered a complete set to those former clients who were still occupying their buildings, for £500, which included the copyright.

Some took this up and two found they had made a good bargain when they extended their buildings: original drawings are best kept with the building for which they were prepared — especially if it was listed, built before the days of building regulations or is about to be pulled down.

## Media curbs

From Mr Freddy Koston

Sir, To curb "excessive behaviour by some of us", whilst allowing journalists "to report as accurately as possible on what's going on", the chairman of the Association of British Editors (letter, December 23) advocates reliance on the relevant code of practice.

Far stronger sanctions already exist, since such "excesses" could breach the Data Protection Act's first principle, which seeks to ensure "fair obtaining" and "fair processing" of personal data.

Furthermore, accurate reporting is covered by the fifth principle: if complaints on these grounds are made to the data protection registrar,

ECOs are already protected from the race relations legislation under which most services have to operate; under the proposal in this Bill no redress would be left for the victim of an inaccurate determination.

In the House of Commons committee on the Bill on December 8 the minister for immigration affairs suggested that a fuller statement of the reasons for refusal would suffice, with an opportunity for a second "without prejudice" application to follow, to be assessed by a new ECO.

This, however, is in no way equivalent to an appeal system, overseen by an independent adjudicator, with a right of representation for the appellant, in neutral circumstances far away from the pressures of entry clearance offices in Dhaka or Lagos.

It is to be hoped that, if not at the report stage, then in the Lords, the government will think again, and clause 9 will be withdrawn.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID HASLAM (Chair),  
United Kingdom Immigrants  
Advisory Service,  
3rd Floor,  
County House,  
190 Great Dover Street, SE1,  
January 5.

I believe that once drawings have been consigned to the dustman, ownership lapses: Sir Edward Maufe (1883-1974) found that an astute dustman had flogged a complete set of old documents to an American university for a considerable price.

The Scottish initiative which you report is not new. The late Sir John Summerson initiated the National Buildings Record during the second world war and the British Architectural Library has long collected representative drawings.

Some years ago I passed on one to them which I could not bear to throw away and later, to my astonishment, found it on exhibition there.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE K. WATSON,  
Silver Birch,  
West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

a breach of any subsequent "enforcement notice" issued by him could constitute a criminal offence.

Surely it would be preferable to use existing legislation before any new regulatory body (e.g., as in Clive Solely's Bill) is established, or a privacy law is introduced? And does the editor of the *Hamstead & Highgate Express* (letter, December 23) believe the Data Protection Act does not already contain "controls on electronically gathered information"?

Yours faithfully,  
FREDDY KOSTON  
(Information Protection Consultant),  
Hoskyns Group plc,  
City House, 190 City Road, EC1,  
January 5.

## Childhood past

From Mr R. Butterworth

Sir, Mr P. M. Gilmore (letter, January 1) describes his village boyhood upbringing in the 1920s. He can count himself fortunate in his rural environment. Let me compare it with my own of the same period.

My boyhood was spent in a cotton town a few miles north of Manchester amidst the unrelieved monotony of rows of shabby, terraced houses and cotton mills. When the factories were working the chimneys would spew out their sulphuric smoke, corroding the lungs, blackening the houses and shortening the human life span.

Yes we had mains water — one cold tap in the kitchen. We also had mains gas laid on; but with a father on the dole, one room only was generally lit. Going to bed was illuminated with a wax "night light" or a candle or nothing. Not for us the harvesting, the winnowing and the guns in the field to shoot the rabbits. The nearest

countryside was the Pennines, bleak and forbidding in the cold winters.

Yet we triumphed over this most unappealing upbringing. As children our lives revolved around the churches (in my case Methodist). There were the Life Boys and the Boys Brigade where on parade days we proudly followed the bugle band as it led us over the stone set roads around the endless rows of terraced houses, to lighten the gloom. We had the Whit-sunside processions, Rose Queen Day and Sunday school outings, all served by a band of dedicated teachers and helpers.

We learned how to survive and amuse ourselves with few material assets. A natural vitality came from denying deprivation. Thankfully those days have gone, but some unique human qualities seem to have vanished with them.

Yours faithfully,  
R. BUTTERWORTH,  
The Maydown, Oaks Road,  
Great Glen, Leicestershire.

## Uncertainty over Maxwell pensions

From Sir John Cuckney,  
Chairman of the Maxwell Pensioners Trust

Sir, Six months ago (July 18, 1992) you were kind enough to publish a letter from me when I launched the appeal for funds to provide relief for the Maxwell pensioners. Your readers might now be interested to know what progress has been made.

The fund has reached £6 million — an encouraging response to the initial appeal and providing a short-term relief fund. I would like to thank those who have contributed, who range from individual pensioners, the chairman of a public company who made a personal donation but whose board did not wish to contribute, partners of firms of solicitors and major firms of accountants to multi-national companies and a few (mostly overseas-owned) banks.

All donations, large and small, are valued immensely. While some sectors have responded better than others, there is no sector unrepresented amongst the contributors.

The present position is that there is no one without a pension. This is due in part to the repayable grant made available by the government to the pension schemes and in part to the action of the trust in restoring payments to *ex gratia* pensioners.

However, even with this help, pension fund trustees are already having to make hard decisions; some annual increases are not being paid and most of the newly retired are unable to take lump sums. And the position will deteriorate as more members of the scheme qualify for pensions, unless the funds themselves can receive substantial replenishment.

What concerns me most is that there remains for all pensioners great uncertainty and therefore much anxiety about the future. For how long will their pensions continue to be paid? It would be shameful if this worrying aspect of the Maxwell pension affair is forgotten.

The trust fund can help, but the most important factor will be how successful High Court liquidators, trustees and others are in retrieving funds speedily. Sometimes this will require recourse to the courts but my hope is that alternative quicker and less costly routes will be possible.

The Maxwell Pensioners Trust and the Maxwell Pensions Unit of the Department of Social Security are currently helping over this problem and are willing to do more. In this area we are currently greatly benefiting from the mediation services of a retired High Court judge. Speed is not only of merit for itself; it would also help to reduce administrative costs and thereby result in a greater net return of money to the pension funds.

I do sincerely hope that all concerned will find a common interest in trying to secure an outcome within the next six months which will give the pensioners confidence that their pensions will be secure in the longer term. Their present mental anguish must not be allowed to continue.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CUCKNEY,  
Chairman, The Maxwell Pensioners Trust,  
PO Box 14,  
London SW1Y 4TJ  
January 8.

## A ban on brackets?

From Mr David Rabson

Sir, Mr Robinson (letter, January 5) is fortunate to have tripped over brackets in *The Times* only. The numerous volumes of Talmudic and rabbinic literature contain no varieties of parentheses. Round brackets indicate words of the original text that are to be omitted in the reading, whereas square brackets are for words subsequently introduced so that the integrity of the original is preserved.

Yours (sincerely) [faithfully],  
DAVID RABSON,  
17 Garrick Avenue, NW11.

## Lucky for some

From Mr J. E. Hok

Sir, I must be the luckiest man alive! Today I received not one, not two, but three unsolicited invitations to enter a competition. It turns out that not only am I one of the lucky 14 per cent selected in this area, but also one of the lucky 11 per cent and even one of the lucky 1 per cent.

Whilst my cup runneth over, and at this rate I must surely win, I just wonder what sort of a world the junk mail promoters live in: "Just think how many people may be watching their letterboxes in vain..." runs the encouraging script.

Can you imagine the scene? The unbounded joy of the happy householder as yet another piece of unsolicited mail thuds onto the doormat, to add to the junk mail mountain. My heart goes out to the unlucky 86 per cent, the 89 per cent, and the 99 per cent. That they should be so lucky.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHNIE HOK,  
Middle Old Park,  
Nr Farnham, Surrey,  
January 4.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.



## COURT CIRCULAR

## SANDRINGHAM

January 10: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Parish Church this morning.

The Bishop of Edinburgh preached the sermon.

Her Majesty presented The Queen's Gold Medal for Academic Excellence at King Edward VII High School, King's Lynn, to Mr Paul Rendell, who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by Mr M.J. Walker, the Headmaster.

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

January 10: The Prince Edward today attended the final of the

British Professional Real Tennis Doubles and afterwards presented the prizes at The Queen's Club, Palliser Road, London W14.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

January 10: The Princess Royal, Patron, National Association of Victims Support Schemes, accompanied by Commander Timothy Laurence, RN, this evening attended a Charity Performance of the Bolshoi Ballet at the Royal Albert Hall, London SW7.

Mrs Timothy Holderness-Roddam was in attendance.

## Royal Ascot

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot wishes to announce that there will again be a limited number of Royal Endowment vouchers available for new applicants for Friday, June 18 only of the Royal Meeting.

New applicants wishing to apply for these vouchers should write to Her Majesty's Representative, the Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1A 1BP, before March 31, sending the full names of those members of their family who require vouchers, together with their ages if between 16 and 25 years. Sponsorship forms will then be sent which should be signed by a sponsor, who has been present in the Royal Enclosure for at least eight years. A ballot will be held and all new applicants will be notified of the result by mid May.

Those applicants who were unsuccessful in previous ballots will again be required to submit their applications in writing, and will be subject to the 1993 ballot, but the signature of a sponsor will not be necessary.

Previous holders of Royal Endowment vouchers should apply in writing in the usual way before the end of April, stating their full names and ages if between 16 and 25 years. In addition they may also apply for their children aged between 16 and 25 years, who have not been granted Royal Endowment vouchers previously. They will require a sponsor who has been present in the Royal Enclosure for eight years. Vouchers if granted, will be valid for the Friday only of the Royal Meeting and should be applied for before March 31.

In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with hat which must cover the crown of the head. Gentlemen will wear morning dress with top hat, or service dress.

## Dinner

Medical Officers of Schools Association

Dr A.V. Galbraith, President of the Medical Officers of Schools Association, presided at the annual dinner held on Saturday at Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine.

Mr I. Horsburgh, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, also spoke.

## Birthdays today

The Right Rev J.A. Baker, Bishop of Salisbury, 65; Sir Alan Bowens, former director, Tate Gallery, 65; Sir Robin Cadogan, civil servant, 70; Mr Henry Cecil, racehorse trainer, and Mr David Cecil, racehorse breeder, 50; Mr Jason Connolly, actor, 30; Mr Neville Duke, former test pilot, 71; Air Marshal Sir Reginald Enson, 81; Mr A.A. Gray, former chairman, Wellcome Foundation, 81; Lord Jacques, 88; Sir Alastair Morton, British chairman, Eurotunnel, 55; Lord Newton, 43; Sir Anthony Nutting, former MP, 73; Mr Jim Parris, governor, Wornwood Scrubs, 51; Mr J. Rashleigh Becher, thoracic surgeon, 76; Mr Ryan Robson, footballer, 36; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Rogers, 65; Mr Arthur Scargill, trades unionist, 55; Mr John Sessions, actor and comedian, 40; Air Commodore Joy Tamplin, former director, WRAF, 67; Mr R.C. Tress, former master, Birkbeck College, 78.

## Party

Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained children connected with the City, the livery companies, the armed forces and London boroughs at a fancy dress party held on Saturday at Guildhall.

## Church news

**Appointments**

The Rev Alan Ball, Assistant Curate (NSM), St Paul, Hamstead (Birmingham) to retire as from January 1993.

The Rev Helen Dutton, Curate, Christ Church, Here, to retire as from January 1993.

The Rev Canon Rex Hack, Vicar, Bramhall (Cheshire), to retire as from February 1993.

The Rev Peter Harty, Vicar, All Saints, Gillingham, to retire as from February 1993.

The Rev Robert Swallow, Team Vicar for Educational Work, Holy Trinity, St Columba, Farnham (Surrey), resigned as from November 17.

The Rev Canon John Worley, Vicar, Eastham (Cheshire), to retire as from July 31, 1993.

**Scottish Episcopal Church**

Plenipotentiary, The Rev Dr Kevin Francis Scott, rector of St Peter's Musselburgh and Priest in Residence, to retire as from January 14.

## School announcements

## Ailton College, Switzerland

Term began on January 6. School guardians are Nathalie McIntyre and Rahul Advani captain of girls' skiing. Carlotta Callaghan-Zavanti and captain of boys' skiing. Carole Noz, A French language production of Anouilh's *Colombe*, will be performed at Parents' Weekend on February 19. The annual reunion of the Eagle Association will take place in London on February 25, followed by a reception at the Royal Automobile Club for interested parents on February 26. For information about the latter please contact the school.

## Blondeville

The Spring Term begins on January 10 and ends on March 27. The Confirmation Service will be conducted by the Bishop of Exeter on Sunday, January 31. The Russell will be run on Saturday, March 13. Mr and Mrs A.H. Barlow will succeed Mr and Mrs E. Wood as Parents of Gorton House in September 1993, when girls will be admitted from the age of 13.

## Brentwood School

The Lent Term begins today. The Entrance Examination to the Main and Preparatory Schools takes place on January 23. Half-term is from February 12 until February 22. Sir Hardy Amies (OBE) will lecture on 'The English Ship' (in aid of the Appeal) on Wednesday, March 3. The School Orchestra Concert will be held in the Memorial Hall on March 5. The Junior School Play, *James* will be performed in the Memorial Hall from Thursday, March 18, until Saturday, March 20. The Middle School 'Play Sacrifice' will be performed in the Dan Colver Hall on Wednesday, March 24. Term ends on March 26, when the Society of Old Brentwood Annual Dinner will be held.

## Brounsgrove School

School convenes today for the Lent Term. The School, founded in 1553, was re-founded in 1693 by Sir Thomas Cooke. This year is therefore the Tercentenary of the Re-foundation. Details of special Tercentenary events may be obtained from the Registrar at the School. Open Mornings are on January 23 for 7-12 and on January 24 for 13-18 years. The Lower School, January 30 for 13-18 years and February 6 for 13-18 years. The Choral Society will perform *Messiah* in the Memorial Chapel on March 12. Term ends after the Careers Fair on March 17.

## Casterton School

The Easter Term at Casterton School begins today. Entrance Examinations will take place on January 23 and 30 and February 6, 1993. The School production of *The Godfather* will be performed at the school on March 11, 12 and 13, 1993.

## Chesham's School of Music

The Spring Term begins on Monday, January 11. Building work at the school has begun on two new boarding houses. Chesham's Symphony Orchestra Concert will be held at the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, on Tuesday, February 16 and on the following day the Orchestra will record the two piano concertos of Ronald Stevenson, with Murray McLachlan as soloist. Founder's Day is Friday, April 2.

## Cobham Hall

The Spring Term begins today. Katherine Kitting continues as The Guardian. The Confirmation Service will be conducted by the Lord Bishop of Rochester at Rochester Cathedral on Friday, March 5. The School Play will be performed on Saturday, March 27.

## Forest School

The Lent term begins today. Julius Sidwell and Nadia Florides continue as Head Boy and Head Girl. There will be a Service of Confirmation taken by the Bishop of Barking on March 21. Term finishes on March 26.

## Malvern College

The Lent Term at Malvern College begins today. Anthony Foster continues as Senior Chapel Prefect and Inga Smith (Head Girl) and Ben Walker as Junior Chapel Prefects. Half Term is from February 20 to 23. The School Play, *Berlin* by Brecht's *The Good Person of Szechwan*, will be performed in the Malvern Festival Theatre on February 4, 5 and 6, at 8.00pm. The 13+ Scholarship examinations will be held as follows: Music from February 1 to 3, Art on February 28 and 29, and Science on March 1 to 3. Scholarship examinations will be held for Sixth Form entrants on February 26 and 27. The Lower Sixth will spend the week beginning February 15 away from the College on Work Experience. The Leadership Run takes place on March 10. The Technology Centre will be opened on March 13 by the Right Hon Lord Weatherill. The Combined Choral Societies of the College and Malvern Girls' College will perform *Madama Butterfly* and *Die Meistersinger* in the Wynns Gardens on Friday, March 19. Term ends on March 20.

## Marlborough College

The Lent Term at Marlborough College begins today, the first term of the College's 150th anniversary. Mr A. H. H. (English) and Mr David O'Connell (Classics) will be the new Heads of House. The new Headmaster, Mr Nicholas Brown (Cotton House) Captain of School, Nicola White (Morris House) Captain of Lacrosse and Vanessa Buckley-Sharp (Summerfield) Captain of Netball. Confirmation by the Right Rev John Bickersteth will be on Sunday, February 28. Club Day will be on Sunday, March 7, when the Penny Reading will be a performance of *Gips and Dolls*. The 150th anniversary Choral Concert on March 14, when the choir will perform *Handel's Messiah*. Exact details of these and other events of 1993 Old Marlburians are asked to contact the Secretary of the Marlborough Club, Mr Robert Smith, at the College.

## Meira House, Eastbourne

Easter Term at Meira House begins today and ends on March 20. Sarah Hobbs and Alex Hawkins continue as School Knights. The English Scholarship examinations for the Marlborough School and the Senior School will be held on January 22 and 23. Full details are available from the Headmaster's Secretary. On Thursday, March 4 we are the host for the first Eastbourne School's

Shakespeare Festival sponsored by the International Shakespeare Globe Centre for pupils aged 11-16. The Middle School play *Peter Pan* by J.M. Barrie will be performed on March 12 and 13. Old Girls' Day is Sunday, March 14 from noon and all Old Girls and their families are invited to the school for lunch, followed by the Association Hockey Tournament. The term concludes with the School Confirmation service at All Saints on Tuesday, March 16, to which we welcome the new Bishop of Lewes.

## Moulshof Preparatory School

The Spring Term begins at Moulshof Preparatory School today. The conversion of Low Nook has been completed and four new classrooms, together with an Art and Pottery complex, are ready for occupation. Oliver Thorp, is head boy, Thomas Wigley, captain of rugby football and Oliver Thornton, captain of tennis. David Bell is leader of the orchestra and Benjamin Gordon is head chorister. The School play will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20. Tickets available from the School. Term ends on Thursday, March 25.

## Oakham School

The Spring Term at Oakham School begins today. The Trustees have agreed to announce that the Headmaster, Mr Graham Smallbone, has accepted their invitation to remain in office when his formal tenure expires in 1994. Academic Scholarship Examinations for 15-16 year olds will be held on February 15 and 16.

## The Oxtoby School

The Spring Term begins today. R.S. Price continues as School Captain. Captain of Soccer is R.W. Atkins. Half-term will be from February 13 to 17. Confirmation will be on March 6. Term ends on March 21.

## Pewsey Chapel School, High Wycombe

The Spring Term begins today at Pewsey Chapel School with 360 pupils. Sixth Form Scholarship examinations will take place on Monday and Tuesday, January 25 and 26. Entrance tests for 11+ and 12+ entry will be held on Sunday, January 30 in the Main School.

## Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Lent term at the Royal Grammar School, Guildford began on January 7 and ends on April 1. The Entrance Examination for boys wishing to enter the First Form at age 11 in September 1993 is on January 16. There will be a performance of *Carmina Burana* in Guildford Civic Hall on March 13. The annual dinner of the Old Guildfordian Association will be on April 8. For OGS who left the school between 1980 and 1984 there will be a reunion supper on Friday, January 29. Details of this and other events are available from the school office (0443 502424).

## St Edmund's College, Ware, Hertfordshire

Term commences today and ends on Sunday, March 28. Mr Michael McElroy takes up his appointment as Bursar and Clerk to the Governors. The Entrance and Scholarship Examination will be held on January 30, 1993. The annual Musical in the Junior School will be *Sweeney Todd*, March 18-20. The tenth annual Half-Marathon will be Sunday, March 21, and the Cerebral Palsy Fair of the CCF on March 24, 1993. The Gameskeeper and Courtmaster Fair will be April 3-4. S. Michaels Burton Park. Lent term begins today at S. Michaels Burton Park, Farnworth. The Chapel Choir sing Evensong at Chichester Cathedral on March 24. The open afternoon for prospective pupils and their parents is on Friday, February 5 at 1.30pm. Work starts today on the refurbishment of Lewes Lodge as a new Sixth Form house. Interviews will be held this term for a new Sixth Form scholarship to mark this event and for one major award at 11+ and lesser awards for Art and Drama.

## Wellington School

The Lent Term at Wellington School begins today and ends on March 26. The annual Civic Service with the Mayor and Councilors will be on Sunday, January 31, in Chapel, and the Confirmation Service, conducted by the Bishop of Bristol, will be on Saturday, March 13, at 3pm. Brecht's *The Good Person of Szechwan* will be performed on March 18-20, and plans are now confirmed that the school production of *My Fair Lady* in March 1994 will be taken to Maryland, USA for performances in the Easter holidays. The London OW dinner will be held at Lord's on Thursday, March 11. Mr E.R. Ullmann, currently Headmaster of Ruffin School, Chyol, has been appointed Headmaster of Wellington School from September 1993 following the retirement of Mr G. Garrett after 20 years service.

## Wyke College, Gloucestershire

The Spring Term began yesterday and will end on Wednesday, March 31. Confirmation will take place in the Chapel on Sunday, March 7. Performances of *On the Beach* by Tom Stoppard will be given in the Sibley Hall on March 25, 26 and 27. The Headmaster, Anthony Millard, will be visiting the United States, Singapore and Hong Kong in February. Any Old Wykefarians or prospective parents who would like to meet him are asked to contact his secretary Tel: 0453 822432; fax: 0453 827634.

## University College London

New Professor and Honorary Fellow, Dr. E. J. C. Nicholls, Professor of English Literature, will be giving a series of lectures on 'The English Novel' in the Department of English Literature, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. The lectures will be given on the following dates: Tuesday, January 12, 7.30pm; Thursday, January 14, 7.30pm; Saturday, January 16, 10.30am; Monday, January 18, 7.30pm; Wednesday, January 20, 7.30pm; Friday, January 22, 7.30pm; Sunday, January 24, 2.30pm. Tickets are available from the Department of English Literature, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 020 7678 2222.

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## Forthcoming marriages

Dr I. Alper and Mrs C. Smith

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and the late Mrs H. Alper, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Catherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W.D. Murphy, of Dundee, Scotland.

## Mr J. Callow and Miss F.C. Mann

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Maurice Callow and of Mrs Rhoda Callow, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles V. Mann, of Old Alford, Hampshire.

## Mr T. Connolly and Miss R.L. Arthur

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Connolly, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Beverly, elder daughter of Mrs Gwendolyn Wildie and stepdaughter of Mr Ian Wilkie, of Gravesend, Kent.

## Mr M.M. Cresswell-Turner and Miss F.C. Milne

The engagement is announced between Miles, second son of Mr John Cresswell-Turner and Mrs Peter Durrant, and Fusca, younger daughter of Señor and Señora Lorenza Millo, of Valencia.

## Mr N.J. D'Arcy and Miss Z. Iff

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Joseph, son of Mr and Mrs R.J. D'Arcy, of Winstanley, Lancashire, and Zorica, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Iff, of Bedford.

## Mr S.P. Fisher and Miss N.J. Philp

The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Fisher, of London, and Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Philp, both of Edinburgh.

## Mr M.H. Gracey and Miss L.C. Keat

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs H. Gracey, of Guildford, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs K.M. Keat, of East Hove, Surrey.

## Mr W.G. Meindell and Miss A.E. Drummond

The engagement is announced between William George Meindell and Alexandra Elspeth Drummond, both of Oxford.

Mr W.D. John and Miss A.A. Proctor

The engagement is announced between William David, son of Mrs Janet John and the late Mr David John, of Cleveland, Avon, and Amanda Alexandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Proctor, of Sedbury, Woking, Surrey.

## Mr A.M. Jones and Miss J. Nichols

The engagement is announced between Anthony, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Jones, of The Gables, Hyde Road, Great Waltham, Essex, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Nichols, of Croy, Shandon, Dunbartonshire.

## Dr T.J. Lennan and Miss M.L. Waldman

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs H.R. Lennan, of Northampton, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Waldman, of New York.

## Brigadier A.W. Lyons and Miss A.R. Farrer

The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of the late Group Captain and Mrs William Lyons, and Rosemary, youngest daughter of Mrs and the late Mr Ralph Farrer, of Stogumber, Somerset.

## Mr C.H. Newbourn-Mercer and Miss C.L. Morris-Eyton

The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Mr and Mrs H.C. Mercer, of Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, and Catherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Morris-Eyton, of Beckside, Miln, Cumbria.

## Captain M.C. Page, RM, and Miss R.L. Fielding

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs John Page, and Rachel Louise, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Fielding, both of Norwich.

## Dr M.J.G. Taylor and Miss A.R. Finbow

The engagement is announced between Myles, son of Dr and Mrs G.J. Taylor, of Quorn, Derbyshire, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs K.M.J. Finbow, of Guildford, Surrey.

## Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Il. Parmigianino, painter, Parma, Italy, 1503; Sir Charles Hastings, physician, founder of the British Medical Association, Ludlow, 1794; Sir John Macdonald, prime minister of Canada 1867-73 and 1878-91; Glasgow, 1816; William James, psychologist, New York, 1842; George Curzon, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, 1898-1905; Kildare, 1859; Harry Gordon Selfridge, founder of the London store, 1864; Alan Stewart Paton, writer, Fiescherville, 1903.

**DEATHS:** Pedro de Mendoza, explorer and founder of Buenos Aires, Guadalupe, 1495; Sir Hans Sloane, physician and collector, London, 1753; Louis Francoise

Roubais, sculptor, London, 1762; Domenico Cimarosa, composer, Naples, 1801; Friedrich von Schlegel, philosopher and historian, Dresden, 1829; Francis Scott Key, poet, Baltimore, 1843; Georges Eugene Haussmann, architect who replanned Paris, Paris, 1891; Thomas Hardy, novelist and poet, Dorchester, 1928; Hugh Gaisford, head of the Labour Party 1955-63, London, 1963; Alberto Giacometti, sculptor, Chur, Switzerland, 1966; Padric Colum, poet, Enfield, Co. Wick, 1972. Charing Cross station opened, London 1864. Open University awarded first degrees, 1973.

Nature Notes have been held over until tomorrow.

TEL: 071 481 4000

## PERSONAL COLUMN

FAX: 071 481 9313

## DEATHS

**CLOWES** - Colonel Sir Henry Nelson, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 1925, died on January 7th at King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London. He was 87 years old. He was a member of the family. Funeral at 12 noon on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**BOURNAY** - On January 6th, 1993, at the age of 60, in London, after a long illness, Mr. John Bournay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bournay, of London. Funeral at 11.30 am on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**CRICK** - On January 6th, 1993, at the age of 80, in London, after a long illness, Mr. John Crick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Crick, of London. Funeral at 11.30 am on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**NOORLAND** - To Tina (née Williams) a baby boy, on January 6th, 1993, at the age of 40, in London. Funeral at 11.30 am on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**MARRIAGES**

**ABDELMOULAY** - On 27th December 1992, at the age of 25, in London, after a long illness, Mr. John Abdelmoulay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Abdelmoulay, of London. Funeral at 11.30 am on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**DEATHS**

**REYNOLDS** - On January 7th, 1993, at the age of 80, in London, after a long illness, Mr. John Reynolds, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, of London. Funeral at 11.30 am on Thursday, January 14th, at St. Paul's Church, London. Burial at St. Paul's Church, London.

**DEATHS**

**DEATHS**



OBITUARIES

DAME JANET VAUGHAN

Dame Janet Vaughan, DBE, FRS, Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, 1945-67, and pioneer of the wartime blood transfusion service, died on January 9 aged 93. She was born on October 18, 1899.



JANET Vaughan was a towering influence on students at Somerville during the 22 years she was principal. She was a remarkable woman who in many ways seemed larger than life. She had a great sense of style and her strong presence and handsome features created a vivid and lasting image wherever she went. But it is for her tremendous optimism, her courage and determination, her warmth and humanity and sheer practicality that she will be best remembered.

For Somervillians there was, first and foremost, the example she set. She showed it was possible to combine a distinguished career in scientific research with the headship of an Oxford college (in itself a demanding role in a women's college). In addition, there was her service to the university, to the NHS, and on various national and international committees. And unlike many

of the early women achievers she had brought up a family of two daughters, too. (Her husband, David, Courty, must have been a great support and she never quite recovered from his death in 1963.)

She achieved all this through her amazing energy and powers of organisation. Her day started hours before breakfast and she would complete her college work by around 9.30am so that she could spend the rest of the day in the laboratory or on other business. Yet she kept in touch with everything going on in the college and would keep dropping in on people to check what were the problems.

She followed the progress of all her students and made a point of interviewing every undergraduate at the beginning and end of every term. Small talk did not come naturally to her and she was not easily impressed — recalling even the young Margaret Roberts (later to become Lady Thatcher) as "a perfectly good second-class chemist, a beta chemist". But whenever there was a problem she showed real concern and gave practical help. Each new intake of undergraduates was lectured on the importance of getting about in "vacations and seeing the world."

"Whatever you do don't stay at home in the kitchen sink."

Janet Vaughan was the daughter of William Wyman Vaughan, Headmaster of Wellington and Rugby, and of Margaret Symonds. She read medicine at Somerville, whence she proceeded to University College Hospital. Her early career in medicine was, however, shaped by her determination to help her father after her mother's death: although she would have chosen to become a physician, she decided that clinical pathology would allow her more scope to run her father's home. Successive awards of fellowships (Rockefeller 1929; Beit Memorial 1930; Leverhulme 1933) marked her achievement in this field of study. She specialised in diseases of the blood and of the bone-marrow, and worked loyally and enthusiastically under some of the great physicians of the era following the first world war — among them, Sir Thomas Lewis, Dr C. Price-Jones, Dr George Minot — all celebrated for their contributions to the scientific development of clinical medicine. To their influence can be traced her own conviction that the future growth of medicine should be linked with a wide and rapid expansion of the clinical sciences.

In the time of crisis preceding the second world war, Janet Vaughan's energies were engaged in the planning of an emergency blood trans-

fusion service for London. By July 1939 the Medical Research Council had appointed her director of the north-west London Blood Supply Depot. Her friendliness and accessibility made her a good administrator — a capacity quickly recognised by government authorities and other bodies. She was appointed a Nuffield trustee in 1945, a member of the Commission on Equal Pay in 1944, chairman of Oxford Regional Board 1950-51, and member of the Phillips Committee on the Economic and Financial Problems of the Provision for Old Age in 1953.

Meanwhile, in 1945, she had been elected Principal of Somerville College. From the beginning her aim was expansion: she advocated, and worked indefatigably for, additional buildings, additional staff, more undergraduates in science, more overseas graduates. She had the capacity to think big and was the first to plan a special college block for graduate students.

It was in recognition of an exceptional career that Oxford University gave her the exceptional distinction for a former head of a house of an honorary degree in 1967.

SIR JOSEPH CANTLEY

Sir Joseph Cantley, OBE, High Court Judge, 1965-1985, died on January 6 aged 82. He was born in Manchester on August 8, 1910.



JOE Cantley, a Mancunian to the bone, possessed all the Lancastrian qualities — of directness of thought and language, common sense, and balanced judgment — that made him an effective advocate, a sound lawyer and a model High Court trial judge, particularly skilled in handling a jury.

Cantley was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Manchester University (which years later honoured him with an LLD). He became a pupil of Denis (later Mr Justice) Gervaud who died prematurely in office in 1955 and whose widow in 1966 married Cantley. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1933 and began a busy junior's career — interrupted only by war service in which he ended up as a lieutenant-colonel — on the Northern Circuit.

He was noticeably less successful as a Queen's Counsel, partly because the immediate postwar flood of litigation had tapered off in the 1950s and partly because his blunt, and often unpalatable, advice to law clients reduced the volume of leaders' briefs that came his way. His elevation to the Bench in 1965 was widely predicted and applauded. There then began 20 years of solid judicial achievement, mostly conducted on circuit. He made infrequent appearances in London courts; but one of them was memorable to him and to the public.

In June 1979 he was the trial judge at the Old Bailey in the prosecution of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former leader of the Liberal party (with three others), on the charge of conspiracy to murder and a separate charge against Mr Thorpe of inciting one of the three to murder a former male model who had claimed a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe. Mr Justice Cantley's summing-up unmistakably favoured an acquittal. He had described the alleged victim of the conspiracy as a "crook, a fraud, and a sponger".

The judge's approach to the case throughout was to seek to rid the minds of the jurors of surmise and prejudice, and direct them solely to the evidence adduced in the court and not to what other facts might point to. But Joe

Cantley's friends and acquaintances detected in him a deep revulsion to the thought that if Mr Thorpe were convicted, any judge would have been duty-bound to have imposed a very substantial term of imprisonment, even on someone of such a high reputation and impeccable public record. In the event Cantley was spared this unpleasant task.

A few months earlier Cantley's sense of undiluted even-handedness in the judicial process had been shown in a case which was to hit the headlines (and has never ceased to arouse acute public controversy) when it went to the Court of Appeal. He was the judge in chambers who dismissed the application by the Chief Constable of the West Midlands to have struck out the civil action brought by the Birmingham Six for assault by police officers on them. Professional opinion to this day much prefers Cantley's rational decision (which, had it stood unchallenged, might have led to the revelation a decade earlier of the gross miscarriage of justice) to the emotive language and irrational legal policy propounded by Lord Denning in preventing the action by the Birmingham Six from going ahead. No one could conceivably have accused Cantley of softness towards terrorists. In February 1977, in sentencing to life imprisonment four Provisional IRA men who had waged a campaign of bombings and shootings in England in 1975, he recommended that they should serve a minimum of 30 years in prison.

His recreations were golf and music. But he had a penchant for baking bread, and could regularly be seen in Covent Garden purchasing yeast and flour. He is survived by his wife Hilda, now aged 92, and his stepson.

BERTRAM BULMER

Bertram Bulmer, former chairman of Bulmer's cider company, died on January 5 aged 90. He was born on August 30, 1902.

THE son of one of the founders of the Bulmer cider company in Hereford, and its chairman from 1966 to 1973, Bertram Bulmer is best remembered for reviving the art of making apple brandy, and for a spirited battle he waged against the EC on methods of distillation.

Bertram Bulmer's father, Fred Bulmer, had founded the company in 1887 with a loan from his clergyman father. Bulmer graduated from King's College, Cambridge, and joined the company as a director in 1924. Bulmer's was then very much the small family firm. With the lifting of prohibition in America, Bulmer developed a profitable export side to the business and later was the first to regulate the manufacture of the preservative pectin, a profitable by-product of the cider-making process.

In 1966 Bertram Bulmer became chairman of Bulmer's and guided the company through a heady period of expansion, resulting in a stock market flotation in 1970. But perhaps his finest hour was the renaissance of apple brandy distillation, something which had not been attempted

in England for over 200 years. Just as the men in Brussels had balked at the idea of English sherry, so Bulmer encountered a certain amount of resistance to the idea of British brandy. Refusing to bow to pressure, he echoed George III's last sentiment — albeit adapting it to circumstances: "B...r Brussels".

Brusely eventually backed down and Bulmer became the first man in England since 1763 to be granted a Customs and Excise licence to distil Calvados. "When the inspectors call, I like to show them an old engraving of the folk round here roasting an excise man alive," he said, standing behind his still, a Heath Robinson contraption of copper drum and curling pipes, which he found in Normandy.

Bulmer attracted royal patronage from the Queen and the Prince of Wales who both donated oaks from royal estates to make the casks in which the spirit has to mature. He was able to reward his majesty with the first bottle of legitimate apple brandy at the firm's centenary in 1987.

Bulmer threw himself into new projects after his official retirement. At 70 he opened the road race at the 1973 Cider Festival on a Penny Farthing, bicycle which he learnt to ride for the occasion. In 1980 he founded the Museum of Cider Trust in



Indomitable spirit: at 84, Bertram Bulmer tastes the first apple brandy to be made in Britain in 200 years

Hereford, which now receives 25,000 visitors a year, and drove himself into work every morning until the past three

years. He lived to see his company achieving an annual turnover of £240 million. The Worshipful Company of Dis-

tillers and the French Calvados Connoisseurs Association acknowledged the success of his battle for a distiller's licence by

admitting him to membership. He leaves his widow, Christine, a daughter and four sons.

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## Ark Royal on alert

A Royal Navy task force led by the aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal is expected to sail for the Adriatic this week to support British troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina. British forces in the former Yugoslav republic have come under repeated attack from Serb positions and yesterday they fired in anger for the first time. The task force may be used either to move them out or to provide extra firepower. Page 1

## Shetlanders face tests

Hundreds of Shetland islanders living within a two-mile radius of the stricken oil tanker Braer are to be tested by teams of doctors from the mainland amid increasing fears for their health. Blood and urine tests on the 600 people living in the vicinity of the wreck will begin tomorrow, the Shetland Islands Council has announced. Page 1

## Subsidy considered

Michael Heseltine, the President of the Board of Trade, is considering a hefty coal subsidy as a way of relieving up to 17 pits in a massive climbdown over closure proposals announced last October. One option he is believed to be considering is a subsidy of £10 a tonne that could save up to 10,000 miners' jobs. Page 1

## UN team blocked

A defiant Iraq set out on a new collision course with the West yesterday when it refused permission for a United Nations plane carrying weapons inspectors to land in Baghdad. The move came only hours after President Saddam Hussein denied that he had backed down over the West's ultimatum that Iraqi missiles should be removed from the south of the country. Page 10

## Blow to the unions

John Smith sided with the modernists in the Labour party and made clear that he intends to get rid of the trade union block vote at the party conference. While vehemently denying any "Clintonisation" of the party, he insisted that the trade union link with the party should become "individualised". Page 2

## Patients turned away

Pressure on hospital beds in and around London has forced administrators to issue a "yellow alert" covering more than a dozen district health authorities. Patient admission has been restricted to urgent cases, provoking new protests about the proposed closure of hospitals within the capital. Page 7

## Fracas over films made in English

Defenders of the French language are cheering a small victory in their battle against the invasion of Anglo-American: the French film academy has barred four films produced in France from this year's César awards because they were made in English. The decision has been hailed by many directors. Page 16



Standing on ceremony: Gerard Levy of France, right, with his Taiwanese bride, Peng Li-ya, at a wedding for 50 couples in Taipei

**Costly change:** Investors face substantial new charges from their banks due to the introduction of Taurus, the controversial paperless share trading system, scheduled for launch by the Stock Exchange next year. Page 36

**In the black:** Hanson, the Anglo-American group headed by Lord Hanson, is to swap its last remaining significant gold mining interest for investments in coal through a \$500 million exchange with the US group Sante Fe. Page 36

**Looking up:** Businessmen have become significantly more confident about sales and profits since Norman Lamont's autumn statement on the economy, according to a survey from the information group Dun & Bradstreet. Page 36

**Rugby union:** England are exciting a professional swagger as they chase their third successive grand slam. Simon Barnes finds they have forsaken pints in favour of practice as they prepare for their opening five nations' championship match against France at Twickenham on Saturday. Page 21

**No goat:** Norwich City extended their scoreless sequence to 450 minutes as they were beaten 1-0 at Sheffield Wednesday. They relinquished their leadership of the Premier League on Saturday to Manchester United. Page 25

**Back in form:** Despite an uneven performance by the rest of the side, Mike Gatting has marked his return to the England team with a century. Page 20

**Sparkling appointment:** Without the distractions of marriage or motherhood, Liz Forgan can, like the BBC's most famous matron, Grace Wyndham-Gouldie, take her career as far as she likes. It is already through the glass ceiling but it seems that nobody fails to like or admire her. Page 12

**Forever young:** The menopause has always been seen as one of the eternal verities of women's lives. Yet Nigel Hawkes discovers that menopause could soon be a thing of the past. Page 12

**On savings:** We have just celebrated 25 years of the hole-in-the-wall cash machine. Libby Forbes on the automatic tellers. Page 12

**End of the World?** Six of the eight companies set up by Woman (the World of Music Arts and Dance) over the past ten years have recently gone into liquidation. Has the bubble of World Music burst? Page 27

**Bolshoi on trial:** John Percival reviews the first night of the Bolshoi Ballet's ambitious season at the Albert Hall. Page 27

**Go to the ball:** Mr Cinders, a 1978 "comedy with music", is being deftly revived. Page 28

**Exploring Greenpeace:** Arena's television mini-series about the life of Graham Greene left the essential character of the great author as mysterious as he himself had contrived to make it. Page 29

**Designed to please:** There appears to be an in-built idea that to wear, say, an acid-yellow jacket by Gianni Versace is akin to wrapping a pink chiffon scarf around your neck and lacquering your nails. This, of course, is not the case. Iain R. Webb on men's fashion. Page 13

**Artful squeeze:** Last month, in the middle of the parliamentary recess and the academic vacation, a 30 per cent cut in the amount universities receive for extra students on arts and social science degrees passed almost unnoticed. John O'Leary on methods of curbing university expansion. Page 31

**Cutting Edge: Sudden Death** examines the sadness of lives that end in anonymity (C4, 9pm). Page 35

## Powerless to protect

Unprofor is unable to live up to its name as a UN protection force... Half-measures have earned the UN the Serbs' contempt. Page 15

## Blinded by coal dust

The government's handling of plans to close 31 pits has been botched at every stage. Now it seems to be considering a botched solution. Page 15

## On the edge

For the past week the spotlight has turned on the inhabitants of the Shetland islands. They have come out of it well, as an example and parable for 20th century urban man. Page 15

## WILLIAM REES-MOGG

My own fear would be that the 1989 taping of the royal family was done either by M15 or by an M15-related operative... We should hope, therefore, that the protection which British citizens ought to have against intrusion and espionage will cover intrusions into privacy by the state. Page 14

## PETER RIDDELL

The present Labour fracas about Clintonisation of the party is overdone because of differences of political system and values. But there are lessons from the 1992 campaign, both in presentation and policy-making. Page 14

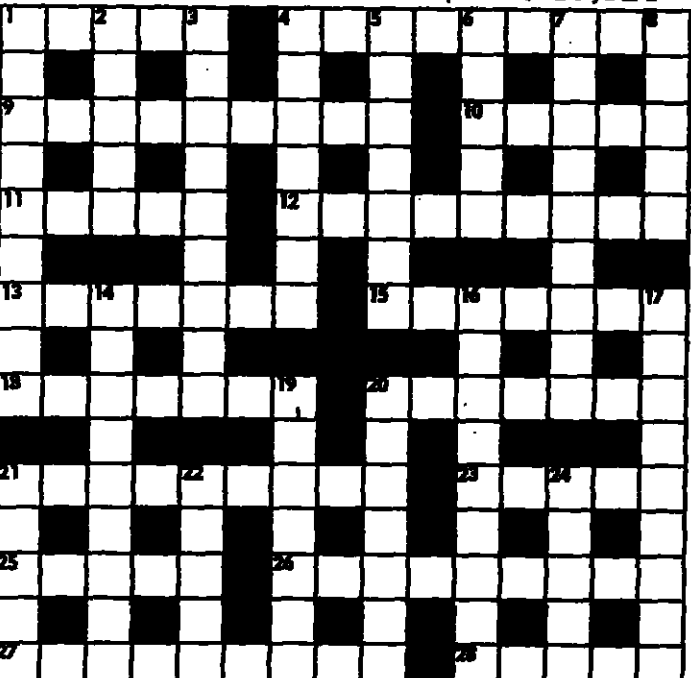
## MATTHEW PARRIS

There's an appealing simplicity, a sort of joke, in Bolivia's selling coca exclusively to the West and using the foreign exchange to import exclusively from Japan. The joke, you see, is that the value of the coca is the West's own creation. It's our prohibition on the stuff which turns green leaves to gold. Page 14

It is suggested that the increased allowances for "duty-free" alcohol are excessive. Page 15

Mr Major's desire to restore the "domestic agenda" is really his coded way of saying that he realises he has become unpopular for involving himself too deeply in the Maastricht Bill... Maastricht should be replaced by positive proposals to make the EEC work better. The Sunday Telegraph

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,124



## ACROSS

- 1 Quietly press for a clean-up drive (5).
- 4 Among building materials, one stands out (9).
- 9 Issue of note - bound to be (9).
- 10 Idea to note when crossing the border (5).
- 11 Old character, the drunk among the soldiers (5).
- 12 Dosing is a mistake in the doctor's opinion (9).
- 13 A way article should be put into waste-recycle - fast (7).
- 15 Suspect calls about debt (7).
- 18 No longer newsmen, their's clear (7).
- 20 Begin raising prize sheep (5,2).
- 21 Set against a tall team (9).
- 23 One following the game will find this helpful (5).
- 25 Having to do with "X" time after time (5).

## DOWN

- 2 Get mad about the legal frustration's exclusion (9).
- 7 Distant woman arranging date to see a country property (9).
- 28 Given direction, capture a speedy animal (5).
- 1 Writing about pastry turnover, quite overcome (9).
- 2 The gun for a trainee in general (5).
- 3 Set off - and please walk (9).
- 4 The town getting a point over about the air (7).
- 5 Endlessly pulling up a mean, individual (7).
- 6 Demonstrated silky fabric (5).
- 7 Scare away part of public and go too far (9).
- 8 Vessels a viewer seldom sees emerging here (5).
- 14 Advocate drink - beer (9).
- 16 Royalty entering a club's restaurant (9).
- 17 Copies mounted, appraised, and divided (9).
- 19 A yarn may well be spun about such a staff (7).
- 20 Tennis star's place for retirement (7).
- 21 A blockhead on the way up is haughty (5).
- 22 Stops the speech about Northern companies (5).
- 24 Noted play (5).

Concise crossword, page 36

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 081 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
East of London	702
West of London	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wales, Gwent, Avon, Somerset	705
North Devon, Dorset	706
North Devon, Dorset	707
North Devon, Dorset	708
North Devon, Dorset	709
North Devon, Dorset	710
North Devon, Dorset	711
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North Devon, Dorset	730

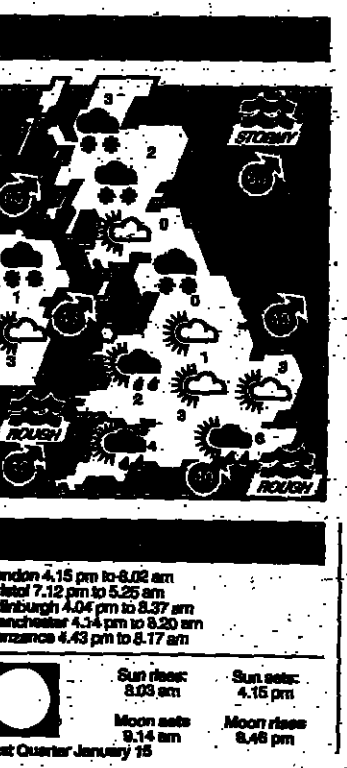
For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day dial 0336 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
C. London (within N & S Circles)	732
M-ways/roads M4-M1	733
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T.	734
M-ways/roads Dartford T-M25	735
M-ways/roads M25-M4	736
M25 London Orbital only	737
National traffic and roadworks	738
National motorways	739
West Country	740
Wales	741
Midlands	742
East Anglia	743
North-west England	744
North-east England	745
Scotland	746
Northern Ireland	747
AA Roadwatch is charged at 38p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.	

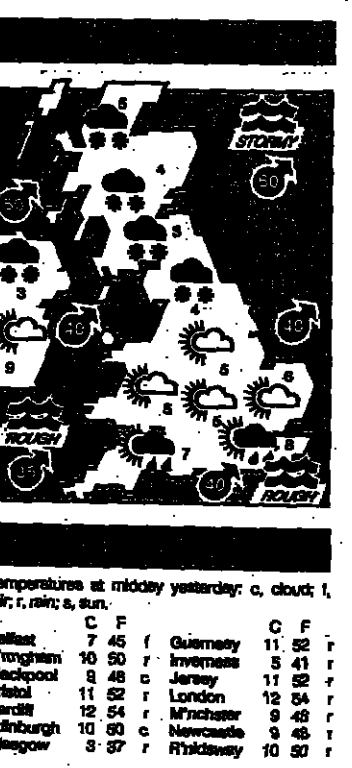
Wintery showers will be most frequent in western Scotland, Northern Ireland and northwest England, where snow and blizzards are likely. The showers will turn increasingly cold over the Midlands and South later, but will be more scattered in the East. Winds will be strong, with gales in exposed areas. Storm-force winds over northern Scotland will ease. Outlook: unsettled, with strong winds and further showers.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Aberdeen	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Angus	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Belfast	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Birmingham	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Bristol	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Cardiff	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Edinburgh	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Exeter	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Gloucester	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Leeds	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
London	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Manchester	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Newcastle	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Nottingham	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sheffield	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Southampton	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Stoke	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Swansea	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Torquay	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Wolverhampton	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Wrexham	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

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Wrexham	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

**PARKER DUOFOLD**  
The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,123 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker.

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Isabella S	2.57	2.17
Isabella Sch	18.76	17.25
Island Fr	55.00	50.60
Island S	2.09	1.93
Island M	10.36	9.50
Island K	8.31	8.31
Island Fr	9.06	8.36
Island Dm	2.88	2.48
Island Dr	397.00	382.00
Island S	12.68	11.38
Island Fr	1.01	0.93
Island Fr	2435.00	2270.00
Island Yen	210.00	191.00
Island Gold	5.00	2.57
Island K	11.57	10.77
Island S	237.70	218.70
Island Africa Rd	6.20	4.50
Island Fr	186.00	172.00
Island K	17.14	17.14
Island Fr	2.43	2.25
Island M	14190.0	13180.0
Island S	1.68	1.50



SPORT 19-26

Cantona brings Manchester Utd's hopes into focus



ARTS 29

Graham Greene: television unravels the mystery



BUSINESS 32-36

Tempus looks at the three flaws of the TSB

TELEVISION AND RADIO Page 35

# THE TIMES 2

MONDAY JANUARY 11 1993

## Cricketers anxious about safety

# Violence casts doubt over England plans

FROM PETER BALL IN LUCKNOW

THE next stage of England's cricket tour of India looked in serious doubt last night as the communal violence in Ahmedabad showed no sign of abating. After playing in Delhi on Wednesday, England are due to fly to the strife-torn industrial city that night for Saturday's first one-day international.

Bob Bennett, the England team manager, yesterday played down suggestions that India's problems made a change in the itinerary inevitable. "At the moment I don't regard them as problems," Bennett said with insouciance. "I am content that the team are satisfied with the arrangements that have been made," Bennett said. But some of the England team are unconvinced, with the violence and the travel problems resulting from the Indian pilots' strike, now entering its second month, concerning them.

"We have been told security will be doubled in Ahmedabad," Robin Smith said, "but I have a wife and family at home, and if the situation gets any worse, the authorities must put the safety of the players first, even if it means calling off the tour."

Indian tours have had problems before. In 1984-5 the assassination of Indira Gandhi the day the team arrived provoked communal violence and the England party retired to Sri Lanka for a week before starting the tour. The only England tour to be abandoned was in 1969, when Tony Lewis's team returned from Pakistan after riots directed against the cricket.

There is no suggestion that cricket or the England team are targets in what many

believe to be the greatest crisis in India's history since partition, but unlike Smith, some players would not even wait for the situation to get worse before going home. On Saturday, the siege mentality began to take hold when the news of a bomb on the Lucknow-Delhi train earlier in the week was followed by a crash at Delhi airport, while the papers told of the deaths in Ahmedabad and Bombay, venue for the third Test next month.

The air crash, after a bumpy flight up, added to the worry for Smith and Phil Tufnell, who both dislike flying. They had asked for permission to go back to Delhi today by train, but it was refused in order for them to attend practice.

In the light of that, Smith's over-reaction was more understandable than Bennett's complacency. But over-reaction it undoubtedly is. As yesterday's game in Lucknow, where 5,000 police in the town have ensured that a crowd of 20,000 watched the three days without a hint of trouble, and the first week in Delhi demonstrated much of India is peaceful enough. "Ahmedabad, which has a history of communal strife since partition, is another matter."

The two million inhabitants have been under curfew since rioting on Friday and Saturday left at least 40 dead. There was no let-up yesterday, police firing on looters to take the death toll in the city officially to 46. Unofficial sources suggest it is nearly double that.

Today, a one-day strike, which is expected to inflame tensions still further, has been called by the BJP, the right-wing Hindu fundamentalist party. To add to the security

problems for the Indian board if the match was to go ahead, the England party's hotel is only 200 yards from some of the worst affected areas.

To go there would seem irresponsible in the present situation. No decision is likely to be taken until the secretary of the Indian board, Chandappa Nagaraj, meets the England management in Delhi tomorrow, but it is increasingly probable the fixture will be moved to Delhi.

Bennett is also consulting the British High Commission in Delhi, but he will presumably have to wait for an assessment from the High Commission in Bombay, whose area covers Ahmedabad.

The Bombay Test may also be called into doubt unless things settle quickly. At least 15 people were killed in continuing religious violence there yesterday, taking the total to 130 in four days. Most victims so far are Muslims. The army and paramilitary forces have warned they would shoot anybody found on the streets of curfew-bound areas.

Meanwhile, the Indian Olympic committee has postponed the Indian Games, which were due to be held in the state of Maharashtra, near Bombay, next month.

Mike Gatting, at least, is enjoying his first tour since the ban on the South African rebels was lifted, scoring 115, the tourists' first century, as the three-day game against the Indian Board President's XI ended in a draw. Paul Taylor marked his England debut by taking five for 46.

Hindus released, page 9  
Gatting on song, page 20

## Gascoigne's fitness called into doubt

PAUL Gascoigne, the England international, was substituted during Lazio's 2-0 win over Brescia yesterday after speculation over his fitness. Gascoigne, who was reportedly disciplined by the Italian league club for returning after the Christmas break half a stone overweight, had missed the past two matches with a thigh injury.

Unexpectedly recalled yesterday, Gascoigne laid on the first goal but was taken off in the second half apparently uninjured. Lazio moved into third place with the victory.

There have been questions in the Italian media about Gascoigne's mental attitude and the Lazio president, Sergio Cragnetti, has been reported as saying: "Paul has been fragile."

Gascoigne has played in only nine league matches, staying on for the full 90

minutes in only four. He has scored twice. But he may find it difficult to reclaim a regular place in an in-form Lazio side. AC Milan continue to lead the Italian league, after a 1-0 victory over Cagliari yesterday extended their unbeaten run to 50 matches.

Norwich City failed to regain the leadership of the Premier League yesterday when they lost 1-0 at Sheffield Wednesday, who won with a 42nd-minute goal from Nigel Worthington.

West Ham United moved to second place in the Barclays League first division when they beat Derby County 2-0 at the Baseball Ground, despite having Julian Dicks, the full back, sent off after half an hour. It was his third sending-off of the season.

United's vision, page 24  
Norwich beaten, page 25

## Political football

"All-seat stadiums, the mediocrity of the Premier League, the lack of facilities, why does Lee Dixon play for England? Mellor handled all topics with the practised art of the politician kissing babies on the campaign trail."

Andrew Longmore tunes into Radio 5 and finds a former Minister on the same wavelength as the nation's football fans. Page 20

## Silver lining for England

England's women were beaten in the final of the European indoor hockey championships yesterday at Crystal Palace by Germany, the tournament favourites. It was England's first final and simply reaching it satisfied their coach, Maggie Soteyave. Page 21



Kitts high-speed crash

## Skiing finds itself hurtling downhill towards danger zone

FROM DAVID POWELL IN GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

THE capability of downhill ski racing to rival Formula One for danger has rarely been more apparent than it was here yesterday.

Two World Cup competitors were helicoptered to hospital and another who crashed at 70 mph tested the safety netting to its limits before skiing on. "The organisers are under pressure from sponsors and TV and there is not a lot of concern for us," Brian Stemmler, one of the lucky-to-be-alive brigade, said.

Stemmler, a Canadian, knows more than most about the risks. Four years ago he

crashed at Kitzbuhel, depositing himself at death's door. He was unconscious for five days, suffered extensive internal injuries and broke his pelvis.

World Cup officials argue that, since the death of Gernot Reinstadler, the young Austrian, two years ago, safety has become paramount. But, no matter who is right, one thing is sure: if the skiers did not like it they would refuse to race. Boycott threats were all the rage once, now there is hardly a whisper.

Yesterday the skiers could have called on the rule book to force a cancellation because it says that two practice runs must be completed before a race can take place, and at least one must be within 48 hours of the start. But here there was only one practice run — and that was three days beforehand. Broken rules are as common as broken bones in this sport.

But the skiers will tell you that the risks are acceptable, indeed, according to some, preferable. A. J. Kitt, third in the World Cup downhill last season, was the 70 mph faller yesterday. "It's good to find out what your limits are because it makes you a better ski racer," he said. There is another race on the same course today: try keeping Kitt away.

Yet he added: "The course was bumpy and fast and the

visibility was real bad. When I fell, I got kicked by a bump I didn't see." Leonard Stock, the 1980 Olympic champion, took much the same view. "It was very dangerous today. The light was a problem, the course was a problem."

But Stock, who led the threatened boycott demanding prize-money last season, was not suggesting for one moment that the race should have been called off.

Chad Fleischer, of the United States, and Martin Fiala, of Germany, were the two hospital cases, and last night neither was said to be seriously hurt. The hospital here has come to expect casualties from the World Cup: last year the race, arguably now

the most dangerous on the circuit ahead of Kitzbuhel, put an end to the Olympic hopes of three competitors.

Tito Giovannini, the Alpine World Cup director, is adamant that safety comes first and that courses are built so that speeds of 85 miles an hour cannot be exceeded. But it is a constant battle against the ski manufacturers: the faster they make the skis, the tighter the course-setters have to make the bends.

"Life on the edge" is how Kitt describes ski racing. Yesterday the edge looked as menacing as any mountain.

Heinzer back, page 26  
Merle closes gap, page 26

## Carling injury responds well to treatment

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

WILL Carling, the England captain, was confident yesterday that he would be fit to lead his side against France at Twickenham on Saturday when the rugby union five nations' championship begins.

A twisted right ankle, sustained during Harlequins' league defeat by Orrell 24 hours earlier, has responded well to treatment.

Carling was one of three England players unable to train in the wind and rain of Twickenham. Peter Winterbottom, his club colleague, and Dewi Morris both collected injuries in the same game. But Geoff Cooke, the team manager, shrugged off any doubts. "We're not worried about any of them at the moment and even if they did drop out, the guys coming in know what they are doing," he said.

The fact remains that Carling will have played only 14 minutes of rugby in seven weeks before the match against France. He missed the divisional championship in December and, though he came through five days of hard training in Llanelli last week, he is short on match fitness. At Orrell, he left the field immediately after an opponent fell awkwardly across his leg; were there to be any belated reaction, Philip de Glanville would win his second cap and Rob Andrew would take over the captaincy.

Winterbottom had five stitches in a facial cut and his back had stiffened up after a kick, while Morris, the Orrell scrum half, completed the match with a dead leg which was causing him some discomfort towards the end of the day.

Louis Armory, the French prop, is expected to be fit for the match after a calf strain.

Mike Griffiths, the Cardiff and Wales prop, will miss the entire five nations' championship because of a broken collar bone.

squad were riding mountain bicycles at the end of their warm-weather training in Lanzarote when Griffiths, an experienced biker, collided with two less confident performers, Colin Stephens and Tony Clement. The two backs suffered cuts and bruises but hope to play for their respective clubs on Friday. However, the crash has cost club and country their most experienced right forward and may have irrevocably damaged Griffiths' prospects of a second British Isles tour this summer.

Though Wales do not begin their championship until February 6, when they play England, Griffiths will be out for at least two months and his most likely replacement is Ricky Evans, 31, from Llanelli. "I think he is more ready now than he has ever been to take his first cap," Gareth Jenkins, the assistant Wales coach and club coach at Llanelli, said. "He is 32 in June and that's a mature age for a mature position."

Ireland give an international debut to Colin Wilkinson, the Malone full back, against Scotland at Murrayfield. Wilkinson, who has five B caps, was confirmed yesterday as the replacement for the injured Jim Staples, while Neil Francis, who has only just resumed playing after a protracted back problem, is included on the bench.

Craig Chalmers, the Scotland stand-off, is still not certain to play. Chalmers did not play for his club, Melrose, on Saturday in the McEwan's championship match against Glasgow High Kelvinside, but yesterday took a limited part in Scotland's practice session at Murrayfield.

John Hall will captain England A against the French at Leicester on Friday, despite a knock on the elbow during his club's victory over Rugby on Saturday.

England revolution, page 21  
Leicester rally, page 22



Welcome return: Mike Gatting relishes his first century in England colours since 1987 against the Indian Board President's XI in Lucknow yesterday

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	£10,000	£228.25	£150.14	£127.45	£118.16	
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**THE LOAN CORPORATION**















Wasp in need of Andrew's return

Former West Country point-to-pointer continues climb up steeplechasing ladder

# Rushing Wild 6-1 to complete a fairytale

By RICHARD EVANS  
RACING CORRESPONDENT

THE workaholic and perfectionist streak in Martin Pipe prevents the champion trainer from being a natural holiday-maker. Since being ordered by his wife last week to take a break in Tenerife to rest at old leg injury, Pipe has hardly been off the telephone, checking runners, entries and the day-to-day details of life at his Pond House stables in Somerset.

The cost of the telephone bill will be larger than the price of the holiday tickets — as it was when Caroline Pipe persuaded a somewhat reluctant husband to go to the West Indies a couple of years ago — but every penny spent on Saturday listening to telephone commentaries of his horses running will have been worth it after hearing how Rushing Wild won the Anthony M. Stables Peter Cazalet Chase at Sandown in dazzling style. The eight-year-old is now 6-1 second favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup.



Wild flowers: Rushing Wild jumps the second last clear of his field at Sandown on Saturday to underline his Cheltenham Gold Cup claims

Tomorrow, Pipe returns from his sunshine break to finalise the realisation of a West Country dream which began in a Sussex field four years ago.

On a summer's day in 1989, Richard Barber, a leading point-to-pointer handler from Seaborough, near Chard, took John Keighley to look at a handsome but backward-looking four-year-old bred by Mary Ann Baker near Fulborough.

Keighley, the quietly-spoken boss of a motor components company, had enjoyed previous point-to-point success with Barber as well as Shannagary, trained by Ron Hodges, since moving from the Midlands to Dorset in 1975. But he was keen to buy a horse with long-term National Hunt potential.

Rushing Wild fitted the bill and a four-figure deal was concluded. "He looked a really nice strong chasing type that would be able to carry plenty of weight," Barber recalled yesterday.

Barber plays down his role when it comes to horses. A 51-year-old dairy farmer, with around 800 acres, he would have you believe point-to-pointing is just a hobby which offers added entertainment for the winter months. Maybe. He also happens to be one of

the shrewdest judges of horse-flesh, his talents being rewarded with 27 winners between the flags last season.

A patient preparation saw Rushing Wild travel to one point-to-point meeting as a five-year-old, only to return home without running due to firm ground. After a gentle debut a season later, in which he finished a highly-promising second, Rushing Wild remained unbeaten in his completed races (he ran out once).

By then he had shown sufficient ability to draw his nickname of Turtie, awarded to him by jesses in Barber's yard because, initially, he appeared slow.

As a seven-year-old he won

the Beaufort Open, which persuaded Barber and Keighley to have a crack at the Foxhunter Chase at the Cheltenham festival last March. He bolted in by 25 lengths.

A fall at Aintree was followed by a Chepstow success achieved despite not being fully fit and, as it transpired, having two vertebrae trapped.

As Rushing Wild began a long summer holiday, which saw his weight climb to 620 kilos, Barber and Keighley sat down to discuss what should happen next. Barber resisted suggestions that he should take out a full trainer's licence so that he could oversee the horse's campaign.

"My temperament" would not stick it, I am not in the

slightest bit interested in having a full licence. I don't like travelling miles to watch racing. What I do provides back-up for our entertainment in winter," he said modestly.

"When people start ringing up and offering telephone numbers for the horse, as they did at the end of last season, I didn't want the responsibility of training something with a £100,000 price-tag."

Barber was convinced that whoever trained Rushing Wild must have a swimming pool. "When you have a horse of his weight and size, the more work you can do swimming, the less pressure you put on their legs."

In the end, the choice of Pipe was easy. Barber has

been an admirer of his professionalism for years, not to mention his swimming pool. The fancy financial offers for Rushing Wild in recent weeks and months are not tempting Keighley to sell.

"We have had so much fun in the West Country over the last few years. The people here have followed Rushing Wild and I consider he is part and parcel of the West Country scene. He belongs to the West Country as much as me," he said yesterday.

All of which begs the question: can Rushing Wild complete the fairytale at Cheltenham on March 17?

Christopher Mordaunt, the Jockey Club handicapper, was impressed with the style of his

Sandown success and is considering raising him by more than a stone to a mark somewhere between Jodami (149) and Run For Free (157). In theory, he needs to improve by another stone to match The Fellow (167).

With Pipe masterminding his progress, such improvement could be forthcoming. I bet the master of Pond House cannot wait to return home.

## Lingfield off

Today's National Hunt turf meeting at Lingfield was called off after an inspection yesterday because the course is waterlogged. No problems are reported for Southwell's all-weather Flat card.

# Glencloud leaves raiders to reflect on hard-luck tales

FROM DICK HINDER IN DUBLIN

THE British were licking their wounds after missing out in a three-way photo finish to The Ladbroke at Leopardstown on Saturday.

Niel Meade's 20-1 chance Glencloud kept the £163,700 first prize at home after holding the Sussex raider Kilcash by a neck. Alone was a short head away third with another strong British fancy, Native Mission, half a length back in fourth place.

If Peter Hedger's Kilcash was undoubtedly the unlucky horse in running, it was Native Mission, bought by Jimmy Fitzgerald out of Tony Budge's dispersal sale, who should have scooped the prize.

Mark Dwyer acknowledged that he made the cardinal error of going too soon on the Yorkshire hope, who was demoted from third place in this event last year.

Striding clear two flights from home, Native Mission still had a three-length advantage at the last, but his stride shortened dramatically on the run-in and he was swallowed up.

Dwyer admitted: "I really messed it up. The horse was going so well two out I didn't want to disappoint him and kicked on. I thought I could win it up the inner. I'm absolutely gutted."

Fitzgerald added ruefully: "The last thing I told Mark as we were saddling up was 'the better you're going, the longer you wait — and look what happened'."

The Malden trainer has the Tote Gold Trophy at Newbury in mind for a recovery mission. Kilcash, after holding a prominent position, lost ground three out but then stayed on again. Despite landing flat-footed over the last, he showed the utmost gameness in fighting his way back into the firing line only to see Glencloud, challenging on the outside, snatch the spoils.

Adding insult to injury, Kilcash's jockey Mark Richards received a four-day ban for careless riding after causing interference on the run-in. The stewards, however, deemed he had not improved his position as a result of the misdemeanour and allowed the placings to stand.

Vintage Crop's defection because of lameness was a bitter disappointment to the big crowd but the competitive finish more than made up for that.

A delighted Meade reported that he intends to train Glencloud for the County Hurdle at Cheltenham.

He said: "When one of my runners, Random Prince, fell at the first, I didn't think it was going to be my day. But it all came right in the end. Glencloud is a tough little fellow who loves Leopardstown and, although Gerry O'Neill was only booked on Wednesday to ride him, he did a superb job."

Meade reported that his star novice hurdler Flannan Square has just had his first gallop after pulling a muscle when beating Bayroute impressively at Navan last month.

"He really is an exciting horse who has different gears. I want to give him two more runs in Ireland for experience and then go for the Supreme Novices' Hurdle at Cheltenham," he added.

Another festival pointer came when last year's winner of The Ladbroke, How's The Boss, produced an agile display of jumping to win the Fitzpatrick's Hotel Group Chase by four lengths. He will surely give Sybilin and Wonder Man plenty to think about in the Arkle Trophy.

On a sadder note, Tommy Stack's unbeaten Reza Khan broke down badly in winning the Fitzpatrick's Castle Hurdle and will be off the course for at least a year.

## Leopardstown result

Going: yielding  
2.25 THE LADBROKE (Extended handicap £163,700, 2m)  
1. GLENCLOUD (20-1) (Niel Meade, 20-1). 2. KILCASH (14-1) (Peter Hedger, 14-1). 3. NATIVE MISSION (16-1) (Mark Richards, 16-1). 4. VINTAGE CROP (12-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 12-1). 5. RANDOM PRINCE (10-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 10-1). 6. FLANNAN SQUARE (8-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 8-1). 7. WONDER MAN (6-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 6-1). 8. SYBILIN (4-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 4-1). 9. REZA KHAN (3-1) (Tommy Stack, 3-1). 10. HOW'S THE BOSS (2-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 2-1). 11. THE ARKLE (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 12. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 13. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 14. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 15. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 16. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 17. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 18. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 19. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 20. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 21. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 22. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 23. THE FELLOW (1-1) (Gerry O'Neill, 1-1). 24. 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**By Ian Ross**

Anderton, I Sherringham, P Allen  
Referee: M Peck.

## By IAN ROSS

**BY DAVID MILLER**

BY RUSSELL KEMPSON

**WRONG:** CHelsea: K Hitchcock, S Clarke (sub: Spencer), F Sinclair, A Townsend, D Lee, Donaghy, G Stuart, R Flock, M Harford, Newton, G Le Saux.  
MANCHESTER CITY: A Cotton, R Renshaw, T Phelan, S McMahon, K Curle, Brightwell, D White, M Sharon, N Quinn, Falcroft, R Holden.  
Referee: V. Collins.

Fig. 12.  $\log_{10}$  of the number of bacteria per ml.

**ARSENAL:** D. Seaman, I. Dixon, Waterburn, D. Hillier, A. Linington, A. Adams, J. Jensen, I. Wright, A. Smith, P. Merson (a), D. O'Leary, A. Unwin.

**SHEFFIELD UNITED:** A. Kelly, K. Gage, Barnes, J. Gannon (a), A. Corrie, Pemberton, P. Beesley, C. Kinnear, P. Rigg (a), J. Hayland, A. Linsajohn, B. Deane, Hodges.

**TRANSFERS:** Patrik Andersson (Blackburn) from Malmö, £800,000; Kari Ingebritsen (Man City) from Rosenborg, £600,000. Justin Channing (Bristol Rovers) from QPR, £275,000; Kevin Ratcliffe (Cardiff) from Everton. **LOANS:** Ray Ranson (Newcastle) to Man City; Keith Rowland (Bournemouth) to Coventry; Ian Jenkins (Everton) to Bradford; David Smith (Coventry) to Bournemouth; Ray Woods (Coventry) to Wigan.

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# ARTS

THEATRE page 28

Samuel West: his performance as Mr Cinders makes the most of a lightweight charmer

OPERA page 29

John Tomlinson is a Philip II of unequalled tragic stature in Don Carlos for Opera North

## Pageant of world music in decline

Womad brought a new global outlook to popular music. Now, after ten years, its future looks bleak. David Toop reports

Celebratory gestures are all very well for alleviating misery during a recession. But they can easily turn out to be premature. Such has been the unfortunate case with Womad (the World of Music, Arts and Dance): that seemingly indefatigable importer of drummers, Kora players, vocalists and dancers from all points of the globe. Last year all seemed to be going well with the pioneering world-music organisation. Indeed, Womad felt sufficiently pleased with its accomplishments to publish a lavish book and CD documenting ten years of festivals.

The pleasure was short-lived. Within a matter of months, the company faced financial oblivion. On December 30, six out of the eight Womad companies were placed in voluntary liquidation, with debts close to £300,000. Once more, company liquidators were picking through the dry bones of great hopes. And that is a great pity. From the first festival, an affair of almost surreal geographical and musical scope held in Shepton Mallet in 1982, to the recent expansion into events mounted in Spain, Japan, Canada and Australia, Womad has made an enormous contribution to the changing perception of popular music.

Remember what life was like before this explosion of global awareness that took place during the Eighties. Popular music was generally believed to exist only in Britain and America. Isolated European, Japanese and Antipodean rock acts were acknowl-

edged with much bad grace and malevolent humour. Reggae, having made its indelible mark, was undergoing a sustained bout of the cold shoulder. At the most exotic extreme, occasional albums of salsa, samba or Afrobeat would appear in ambitious high street shops. But possession of these was regarded as a clear sign of soft-headedness.

Founded by Peter Gabriel, whose ears had first been opened by the African soundtrack to a Stanley Baker film, along with a group of Bristol enthusiasts, Womad launched itself first into this xenophobic atmosphere. Inviting performers from China, Bali, Bu-

rundi, Egypt, Iran and India to an agricultural showground in Somerset, the organisers also invited disaster. Some 15,000 people over three days came to sample the new multiculturalism; far too few to pay for this extravaganza. The Indonesian gamelan orchestra alone threatened to outnumber the sparse number of spectators watching, and only a temporary reunion of Gabriel with his old band, Genesis, saved this fledgling operation from immediate insolvency.

By 1992, the organisation had negotiated enough close shaves and hair-whitening international negotiations to consider itself a fixture on the musical map. For this anniversary year to close with a catastrophe was ironic in the most painful way, particularly since the joint venture of Peter Gabriel's Real World record label and Womad had expanded to encourage recorded collaborations between musi-



"Those who liked dressing up and dancing to Latin jazz were dismayed by the New Age ambience of a typical Womad festival": the procession at Reading in 1990

cians of many different countries and cultures.

With businesses collapsing in record numbers, was this just another case of cash drying up as the bank called a halt? Or did more complex factors contribute?

Speaking from Womad's headquarters in Box, Wiltshire, the managing director Thomas Brooman is adamant that this present crisis was brought about by a sudden hardening of attitude by Womad's bank, after the gradual accumulation of a heavy burden of debt. "It's in no way the result of some weekend folly," he claims. "We always suffered from financial bootlaces that were too short. Although in the last two years we'd managed to get the organisation onto a very professional footing, the bottom line was that we were still carrying forward the results of

our previous financial shortfalls."

Despite the healthy income from Womad's festival productions (the three events held in England last year attracted more than 30,000 paying customers) the organisation was never able to attract substantial commercial sponsorship. "Nor were we ever successful," admits Brooman, "in getting art subsidy for Womad as an infrastructure. We've only managed to get fairly small grants for project work."

In fact the Arts Council stepped in at the eleventh hour to offer £15,000 a year to the Womad foundation, an educational charity which has survived the liquidation. While this educational work is undoubtedly valuable, the festivals have been the showcase medium through which Womad has propagated a global vision of free-flowing artistic exchange.

Brooman denies that Womad's problems were anything other than financial, or indeed different to the problem suffered by many small businesses and virtually all arts organisations during the last few years. "What I'm complaining about," he insists, "is part of a pattern rather than anything particular to Womad. We remain an organisation in need of subsidy."

Yet the perception of world music has changed dramatically during the period of Womad's existence. Initially an unknown quantity except to a tiny number of enthusiasts, world music has passed through a succession of phases: first novelty interest, then elite fashionability, followed by the marketing exercise which led to the use of the term "world music". In the header

moments of this process, world music was hailed as a symptom of disillusionment with mass-market pop and rock.

Inevitably, the notion of a unified world-music market began to reveal its flaws. Those who liked the idea of dressing up and dancing to Latin jazz were dismayed by the New Age ambience of a typical Womad festival, with its stalls selling juggling equipment, crystals and hand-painted shoes. For others, the novelty simply wore off.

Meanwhile, house music and grunge rock swept aside any hopes that world music might become truly fashionable. Womad bravely moved with the tide, incorporating rap, rave and regga into its festival programme, yet the liberal foundations of the organisation sometimes buckled under the pressure. In November, Jamaican regga artist

Buju Banton was removed from the bill of Womad's winter festival after refusing to disown the allegedly homophobic lyrics of his song, "Boom By Bye".

Brooman accepts that Womad's ambitions are now problematic. Yet he still retains hope. At present engaged in salvage discussions with Gabriel's Real World organisation (not affected by the liquidation), he hopes to restructure the operation on a smaller scale. "We haven't experienced this business failure as a result of a lack of demand for what we supply," he says. But whatever type of bird emerges from the ashes, it is certain to differ from the previous incarnation. Long saddled with a "ram-shackle" image, Womad can perhaps help to usher in a new era for the changing musics of the world.

DANCE: John Percival on potted classics by the Bolshoi at the Albert Hall

## Thrust but not full throttle

This season is not intended for those of us who are already familiar with the ballets being presented; nor for those who remember the days when the Bolshoi Ballet was a far stronger company than it is now. So I tried to imagine, during the opening performance on Saturday, how I would find the programme if, as an ordinary punter, I had responded to the immense advertising campaign and the hysterical media hype and had paid out good money for a ticket.

I might have felt disgruntled that what was announced as a proscenium stage built for the season is in fact nothing of the sort. There is a big, open thrust stage; behind this is a proscenium arch masking a small lobby where a few extras can sit or stand; and where a fragment of the decor for each ballet can be displayed.

Not much of that would be visible, I guess, from the cheapest seats, which at £25 offer a veritigious view from far above the rear of the performing area. At £35 you are either way, way up, or on a decent level but behind much of the action. Even from my top-price seat (£65) I was often watching the dancers against the background of other spectators across the hall.

So what idea, in these circumstances, do Yuri Grigorovich's "suites" from different ballets give of the original works? Not much, I think. In the case of *Swan Lake*, the middle work on the opening bill, he offers just Act III of his



Nadezhda Gracheva (Juliet) and Yuri Klevtsov (Romeo) in the Bolshoi's condensed version of Romeo and Juliet

own idiosyncratic production. Do not expect the moonlit lakeside associated with this ballet in most minds; this is a set of show-off dances with, towards the end, some dramatic incidents fairly meaningless out of context.

Still, the display of raw technique was enthusiastically applauded, especially Galina Stepanenko's *fouettés*, a

much evidence of acting ability, but he is long-limbed, with a broad sweep of movement, if not always totally secure in his finishes.

A male dancer was the best thing in the *Golden Age Suite*, too. The role of the villainous Yashka was made for Gedeon Tarand, who gave it a comically evil personality and ferocity in his dancing. But the uninspired dancing of the rest of the cast did nothing to clarify a plot that is confusing enough complete, let alone in brief extracts. Shostakovich's music is attractive, however, and the opening tango to "Tea for Two" got the audience off in a good mood.

Nor can I say that the selection of scenes to represent *Romeo and Juliet* made much dramatic sense: the Capulets' hall, the balcony duet, and the deaths of Mercutio and Tybalt. Grigorovich's version is theatrically and choreographically half-baked, anyway, compared with either the Bolshoi's staging by Lavrovsky (which opened their triumphant 1956 London season), or those given by every major British company. It needs big, bold performances to make anything of it, and the two young principals this time, Nadezhda Gracheva and Yuri Klevtsov, lacked bite.

The BBC Concert Orchestra seemed to play decently under Alexander Kopylov and Algis Zhuravits; but its placing, well forward at the north end of the hall under the stage, made some instruments almost inaudible from my seat.

THE Victoria and Albert Museum's attempt to hire out its exhibition space has not gone well. In the two months since it opened, fewer than 10,000 visitors have been attracted to "Sporting Glory", an exhibition of sports trophies, and the museum is now contemplating ditching the show before its scheduled February 14 closing date. One deterrent to potential crowds could be the £4.95 admission charge. "But that's what we charged for 'Visions of Japan', and it drew them in," said a V&A spokesman. Perhaps, then, the truth is that sporty types don't visit museums, and museum types don't want to stare at the Colnatta Cup and other shining emblems of laddish endeavour.

Either way, the exhibition has put its organisers, Sporting Trophies Exhibitions Ltd, in trouble. The company, formed by Lord Burghersh (life president of the St Moritz Sporting Club, and heir to the Earl of Westmoreland), has now sent out formal notices of a creditors' meeting. One of those creditors is the V&A. As they say in the locker-rooms: you win some, you lose some.

●HOWARD KEEL, the strapping baritone from MGM musicals of the Fifties, is poised to become the world's expert on British Rail. Barry Clayman Concerts have thoughtfully arranged an exhausting farewell tour that will send the silver-haired star of *Annie Get Your Gun* on a zigzag trek across the country. For 34 consecutive nights, Keel will find himself in a different theatre, and a different hotel bed. The tour gives no thought to geography: from Crawley, for instance, he travels up to Sheffield, down to Norwich, then up to Glasgow. So it continues until April 12, when the Keel express pulls into London at the Barbican. On April 13, his first free day since the tour began on March 10, Keel turns 74.

Matisse rivals

NO DOUBT the Matisse show which opens at the Pompidou Centre in Paris on February 25 and runs until June 21 will be wonderful and

## No sporting glory for V&A trophies

### ARTS BRIEFING

reveatory. But is it the same show as the Matisse exhibition which has been wowing them at the Museum of Modern Art in New York for the last four months? That is the common assumption, but it appears not to be the case. The Paris show is large (some 130 works) and will overlap with New York, but it is confined to what the organisers regard as the crucial years of Matisse's long career, 1904-1917. This means that the period when Matisse was a committed Fauvist will be covered in such depth as never before.

Paris claims to have extracted more key works from Russia than New York did, though still, it seems, not the major absentee, *La Musique*, which has been judged too fragile to travel from the Hermitage. More information from the Centre Pompidou (010-33-1-4478-1233).

●GEORGE ORWELL, not the most optimistic of souls, would have been cheered to



Artist hard at work: see "Matisse rivals"

Last chance...

SHAW said that his final revision of *Pygmalion*, which incorporated bits of the film, was probably unperformable. For better or worse, the Olivier Theatre's technology proves him wrong. With several outdoor scenes added to the original text, Howard Davies's staging tends to be stronger on visual effect than on bite and wit; and Alan Howard is a less credibly crusty Higgins than Alec McCowen was in 1974. But with Frances Barber's Eliza in feisty, winsome mood, the production is worth catching before it ends at the National Theatre (071-928 2252) tomorrow.

### ESPECIAL CONCERT OFFER

## A night with Carreras

The Australia Day Gala Concert at the Royal Opera House in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday, January 31, José Carreras sings at the Australia Day Gala Concert at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden - and you could be there to see him perform.

It will be an evening to remember. Carreras will sing Tosti's song "L'ultima canzone", "Lippen schweigen" (in duet with Yvonne Kenny) from *Lehár's Merry Widow*, "Una furiva lagrima" from *L'Elisir d'Amore*, and - with Kenny, Joan Carden, Susanne Johnston and Jonathan Summers - "Brindisi" from Act I of *La Traviata*.

The varied programme includes Sir Charles Mackerras conducting the Australian Gala Concert Orchestra, Leslie Howard (piano), James Morrison (trumpet) and John Williams (guitar). It will be a practical



evening, too: the concert, which is sponsored by Foster's, is in aid of the Australian Muscular Dystrophy Foundation in London (of which the Prince of Wales is patron in chief) and the José Carreras International Leukemia Foundation.

●If you would like seats at the gala evening, either call in person at the Royal Opera House Box Office, 48 Floral Street, London WC2E 7QA (10am-9pm), or telephone 071-240 1911/1066, quoting "Australia Day Gala Times Offer". Tickets for the orchestra stalls cost £75 each and, exclusively for Times readers, the price includes pre-concert drinks and canapés, and a gala souvenir programme priced at £10.

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**PYGMALION**  
BY BERNARD SHAW  
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES  
FIRST CALL  
TICKETS £10-£25



## THEATRE: Jeremy Kingston enjoys a delightful revival of a 1920s musical comedy

## Period charms in a perfect setting

Mr Cinders  
King's Head, Islington

THIS enjoyable revival will re-acquaint audiences with the charm of Vivian Ellis's songs and should also serve to warn managements of the hazards of a compilation show.

Last year 32 Ellis numbers were hatched together by this same theatre as a tribute, but an upheaval in the cast and a sudden replacement for the West End transfer proved disastrous. I singled out for particular dislike "On the Amazon" where a fake explorer bamboozles two girls by inventing names for the fierce beasts he dares to have seen. Entirely without merit, it seemed to me.

Lo and behold, context and performance are all. Samuel West, playing the downtrodden, though always perky, brother who cannot go to the fancy dress ball, happens on an explorer's costume, disguises himself further with dashing moustache and monocle under his goggles, and must fool the entire assembly with his non-existent knowledge. Such is West's agility and grace that his account of howling hyperdermics and wild idiosyncrasies is ridiculous and engaging at the same time.

In a speech of thanks afterwards, Ellis, now 88, called his 1928 show not a musical but a comedy with music. I dare say he is right, and credit goes to the late Graham Newman and Clifford Grey for so neatly sex-changing the Cinderella story.

The two selfish brothers (played by Chris Villiers and Charles Edwards), only ugly when they top up in 18th-century wigs and patches, must flip uneasily from minor villains to alternative love interest. But apart from this oddity the book is sturdy enough to bear the artfully rhyming, often wistful tunes — ten by Ellis, five by Richard Myers.

They mostly emerge logically from the situation, something which English musicals of the period are often criticised for not achieving, as though



Not a musical, but a comedy with music: Jane Lesley, Samuel West and Lisa Peace in Mr Cinders.

integration of music and drama was unknown before *Oklahoma*.

Left alone in front of the hearth, West gives a wry little smile and, to cheer himself up, sings "Spread a Little Happiness". He does not belt out the number, and, in truth, his light voice is best suited to a theatre of this small size; Martin Connor directs him to face right or left, hardly ever directly at us.

and this adds significantly to the song's sense of intimacy.

Gillian Gregory's choreography copes ably with the confines of the narrow stage; one of the four couples must Charleston on the sofa, but wasn't that what the Twenties were about? Dancing with the elbows tucked into the waist is period as well as space-saving.

Sally Anne Triplett, as the rich girl pretending to be a cockney maid, brings a fetching humour to her repartee and a grave sincerity to her love songs. As her cousin, hungrier for boys, Helen Hobson adorns her high notes with operatic embellishments. I don't know why the lights are lowered for the love songs. Perhaps that's the Twenties too. Delightful.

## THEATRE: Martin Hoyle on a new play that does not quite do justice to an ambitious theme

## More mad than bad

Foreign Lands  
Finborough

This is established in a long and unevenly constructed first act, as motherly Barbara and her autistic daughter Ellen greet their new lodger. All three women have secrets in their past: the mysterious newcomer, Rosie, a teacher in correspondence courses with her degree in social sciences, religious convictions and unreal articulateness; Ellen with her gift for telling you what day of the week any historical date was; and even her mother, comfortably

observing that "we've all got our obsessions". Yes indeed.

The arrival of Rosie's jailmate and lesbian lover thickens the texture to the point of turgidity. The second act goes off at a tangent as they analyse their relationship, more of the past is revealed than the lower can stomach, and Rosie's religious bent leads to a bloody conclusion.

Here the author misses her aim. The murderess is patently unbalanced.

Sheer, clear-sighted evil she is not, despite an admission that she killed for enjoyment. We need more than that to convince us. As proof of her irredeemable badness, the play offers the dramatic revelation that she murdered a little girl as well as five boys: an argument calculated to shock only those feminists for whom male children are more expendable than females.

Jessica Dromgool's direction leaves one or two crucial passages in the literal as well as the metaphorical mark. The cast of four give committed performances. As the Georgie mother and daughter, Marlene Sidaway and Tracy Gillman have an easier task than the voluble jailbirds.

## CONCERT: Stephen Pettitt hears a persuasive account of William Alwyn's unfashionable music

## Flourish from the Fifties

LSO/Hickox  
Barbican

stance, which came after a sparkling reading of Vaughan Williams' *Wasps* overture in Richard Hickox's concert with the London Symphony Orchestra on Thursday, is generally high.

The piece, completed in 1956, is a complex argument, even though Alwyn tends to reiterate ideas and motifs too insistently, and he cannot resist an opportunity to write breezy, climaxes so that they become anticlimactic. Another misallusion occurs at the finish, when the long, unexpectably calm coda at the end of an otherwise furious and dense finale is crowned by a loud splash of sound which seems gratuitous, engineered to win easy applause.

Against such things, however, must be set many positive qualities. The language, though indebted to the usual models (Vaughan Williams's Fourth Symphony and Alwyn's First Symphony) for the third movement, for instance, has a confident richness about it which is both expressively and dramatically employed.

The orchestration is always deft, and the formal presence, which enters the exploration within a symphonic framework of an eight-minute piece, is the movement and a four-minute piece in the tritone-dominated second. Before the two rows are made to collide in the third, works very well. Something of the originality and clarity of Robert

Simpson emerges here. The LSO's performance was a fine and proud one.

Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana*, the closing piece of the evening, certainly brings in large audiences. But its sentimental aspects nauseate, and its crude rhythmic repetition qualifies it for amplification and the former Hammersmith Odeon, where the besotted foot-tappers who in this performance added their own contribution to the already copious percussion might feel free to rave in the aisles.

Still, the London Symphony Chorus sang with gusto and, where required, control; as did the Southend Boys' Choir in its couple of numbers. Donald Maxwell was happy to emphasise the more lascivious side of the baritone roles; the soprano Janice Watson played up the desolation of her role; and the countertenor Michael Chance, as the poor old Roasted Swan threw in about a hundred tons of pathos.

## LONDON

**PLG YOUNG ARTISTS NEW YEAR SERIES.** The Park Lane Theatre's regular January feature (so successful it has now been augmented by another series in spring) offers a productive encounter between new performers and new chamber music. This year's featured composers are Nicholas Maw and Edward McGuire. Tonight's programme includes works by Maw, Krumpholtz, and Messiaen, and gives the first performance of the *Salt Sorrowing* (1989), and six players perform a mixed programme of works by James MacMillan, Jonathan Harvey, Edward McGuire and others. (8pm) Park Lane Theatre, South Bank, London, SE1 (071-828 8800), Mon-Fri 6.30pm and 8pm.

**CINDERELLA.** Nicola Roberts and Michael Nunn (radiating an injured Errol Fiddler) take the leads in Arthur's delightful ballet. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, WC2 (071-340 1088/111), 7.30pm.

**THE NUTCRACKER.** South Bank's production of the English National Ballet. Lancelotti Hall, South Bank, SE1 (071-828 8800), Tonight-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Sat, 2.30pm.

**EDWARD MUNCH.** Coincidentally with the "Barker-Karpis" show at the Barbican, which includes some

□ **BARNUM.** Agreeable Christmas treat, with Paul Nicholas walking the high wire. Bouncy numbers by Cy Coleman and Michael Stewart. Tottenham Court Road, W1 (071-580 8848), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed and Sat, 3pm, 140mins.

□ **CARMEN JONES.** Final week of the Hammerstein/Rosini all-black musical. Old Vic, Waterloo Road, SE1 (071-837 7818), Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mat. Wed, Sat, 3pm, 150mins.

□ **CAROUSEL.** Joanna Riding and Michael Nunn star in a triumphant revival of the Rodgers & Hammerstein farground musical. South Bank, SE1 (071-828 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, Sat, 2.15pm, 180mins.

□ **CRIVELLO DE BERGAC.** Robert Lindsay looks right as the rascally, changed hero but the production is too bustling to give enough room to the full poignancy of his fate. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed and Sat, 2.30pm, 180mins.

□ **FROM A JACK TO A KING.** Why and when did a peasant become a king? A play about the rise and fall of a peasant. With a cast of 100. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed and Sat, 2.30pm, 180mins.

□ **GRACE.** Anna Massey and James Lounsbury in a play about a woman's life. Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed and Sat, 2.30pm, 180mins.

□ **HAMLET.** Kenneth Branagh's superb production. Barbican, Barbican Centre, EC2 (071-580 8811), Tonight, tomorrow, 8.30pm, 270mins.

□ **HAY FEVER.** Very funny performances (not always where you expect) in Coward's excellent comedy. Albany, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (071-837 7818), Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat. Thurs, Sat, 3pm, 150mins.

□ **IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY.** Larks in the hospital comedy, with a young woman, outraged, doctors humiliated. Ray Cooney looks like a lot of laughs. Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 (071-838 4511), Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8.30pm, mat. Thurs, Sat, 3pm, 150mins.

□ **AN IDEAL HUSBAND.** Anna Cartesi, Hannah Gordon and Martin

## TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Karl Knight

significant later works, comes this major show devoted to the paintings, drawings and press made by Munch in the 1890s in connection with his great autobiographical scheme *The Scream of Life*, which was to deal with the universal themes of Love and Death and the angst which links the two. Some 85 pieces are drawn from three great Norwegian collections. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2 (071-539 3321), Daily, 10am-6pm (Wed to Sat, until February 7).

**THE GAMES OF LOVE AND CHANCE.** Maggie Steeno, disguised as a servant, discovers the love and obedience in one of Manuella's better comedies. Mica Alford and Neil Patrick Harris. Theatres, 100 Tottenham Court Road, W1 (071-838 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, Sat, 2.30pm.

**TATIANA NIKOLAEVA.** The pianist plays Beethoven's "Well-Tempered Clavier" Preludes and Fugues Book 1 Nos 1-12 in the final of four concerts. The Studio, Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, Sat, 2.30pm.

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**CHIEFTAIN POWERS OF AGE.** An exhibition that seeks to prove that age is no barrier to creativity. Works from unknowns all alongside examples from Stephenie Greppel, Chagall, Matisse and others. Olivier Theatre Foyer, South Bank, SE1 (071-528 2252), open daily until January 20.

**REGIONAL.** **GUILDFORD:** Peter Knapp and his energetic touring company *Travelling Opera* perform their lively versions of *Die Fledermaus* (Mon, Tues), *Puccini's La Bohème* (Wed, Thurs) and *Rossini's The Barber of Seville* (Fri, Sat). **Yarmouth:** *Macbeth* (0483 80191), Mon-Thurs, 7.45pm, Fri, Sat, 8pm.

**OXFORD:** A new comedy by John Godbar takes the lid off the lechery at *The Office Party*. Performed by Hull Truck Theatre Company. **Playhouse Theatre**, 11-12 Beaumont Street (0865 798500), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Thurs, Sat, 2.30pm.

**LIVERPOOL:** The three-week season of new work by local artists continues with *Growing Up* by the *Evergreen Youth Theatre* (Mon, Tues and Wed). **The Dark Side**, a touring portrait of passion, addiction and one woman's fight to be free (Wed-Sat). **The Studio**, Haymarket, SW1 (071-930 8800), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, Sat, 2.30pm.

**Whiting's** engaging comedy. **Orange Tree**, Chancery Street, Richmond (081-940 3833), Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mat. Thurs, 2.30pm, Sat, 4pm, 150mins.

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## CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol ( ) on release across the country

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Applications, with full cv, names, addresses and telephone numbers of  
two referees, as soon as possible to Headmaster, Cranleigh  
School, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8QQ.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL  
**BURSAR**

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar on  
the retirement of Mr. H.V. Fox at the end of the  
present academic year.

It is intended that the successful applicant will  
assume responsibility from 1 September 1993.  
Full particulars and application form are available  
from Messrs. Lee Bolton & Lee (Attention of Mr.  
J.G. Overy) 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster,  
London SW1P 3JT.

Closing date for applications - February 12, 1993.

## FARLEIGH SCHOOL

ROMAN CATHOLIC  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL:  
BOARDING AND DAY

The Governors wish to appoint a Bursar with effect  
from Easter 1993, to succeed Brigadier B.M. Dalton  
OBE FIMgt. who is retiring.

An application form and details of the post may be  
obtained by writing to: The Clerk to the Governors,  
Farleigh School, Red Rice, Andover, Hampshire  
SP11 7FW. The closing date for applications is 30th  
January 1993.

BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
**APPOINTMENT  
OF BURSAR**

The Governors wish to appoint a Bursar to  
succeed the present Bursar who is retiring  
in August 1993. The successful candidate is  
likely to be aged between 40 and 50 and  
will have proven administrative ability and  
substantial experience of financial  
management.

Full particulars of the appointment and  
Form of Application may be obtained from  
The Clerk to the Governors,  
Bristol Grammar School, University Road,  
Bristol BS8 1SR. Telephone: (0272) 736006.

Closing date for applications:  
Tuesday 2nd February 1993.

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St Peter's is a Roman Catholic primary school with  
162 pupils. Applicants should be practising Catholics  
holding a Catholic Certificate of Religious Studies  
or equivalent.

Application forms can be obtained from the  
Chairman of Governors 347 Upton Road,  
Nocturum, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 9RL  
Telephone 051 677 1018.

All applications to be returned by 29/1/93.

ENGLISH TEACHERS with TEFL  
a cert. wanted for Arabic-Jordan  
Bashima. Tel: 071-687 5655.

PRIOR'S FIELD SCHOOL  
GODALMING  
**BURSAR  
& Clerk to the Governors.**

The Governors invite applications for the post of  
Bursar which will become vacant in July 1993.

Prior's Field is a thriving Independent Boarding  
& Day School for girls (current number 225).  
Candidates should have experience in business  
administration & planning, personnel & estate  
management & modern office procedures.

For details & application form, please write to:  
Clerk to the Governors  
Prior's Field School  
Godalming, Surrey GU7 2RH.

NORTH FORELAND LODGE  
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON  
BASINGSTOKE, HAMPSHIRE  
**Appointment of  
BURSAR**

The Governors wish to appoint a Bursar to  
succeed the present Bursar who is retiring in  
August 1993. The successful candidate is likely to  
be aged between 40 and 50 and will have proven  
administrative ability and experience of financial  
management.

Full particulars of the appointment and Form of  
Application may be obtained from the Secretary  
to the Governors, North Foreland Lodge,  
Sherfield-on-Loddon, Basingstoke, Hampshire  
RG27 0HT. Telephone 0256-882877.

Closing date for applications - 29th January 1993.

BANCROFT'S  
SCHOOL  
on the Essex fringe of  
London, near Epping Forest

**INDEPENDENT - COEDUCATIONAL -  
HMC 988 PUPILS  
(226 in Sixth Form - 200  
in Prep Department)**

A vacancy will exist from April 1993 for a

**BURSAR**

The man or woman appointed will take  
responsibility for a range of vital financial,  
administrative and managerial functions and will  
play a central role in the life of this active and  
thriving school. The Bursar is responsible to the  
Governors through the Head Master. Fuller  
details of the post and salary will be available  
upon enquiry.

Applications, with full curriculum vitae and  
name, address and telephone number of three  
referees, should be addressed to the Head Master,  
Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, Essex IG8  
ORF (telephone 081 505 4821) or be received by  
25 January 1993.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nottingham  
Department of Chemistry**Professor of  
Physical Chemistry**

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of  
Physical Chemistry within the Department of Chemistry.  
Candidates should have an outstanding research record, a  
commitment to teaching, and experience of management  
in teaching and research. Applications from candidates  
from any area of Physical Chemistry are welcome.

The appointee will be expected to provide strong  
leadership in research, and to be responsible for the  
direction of teaching in Physical Chemistry. The headship  
of the Department rotates among the Professors and the  
appointee will be expected to head the Department in  
due course.

Informal enquiries can be made to Professor G  
Pattenden, F.R.S. or Professor J.J. Turner, F.R.S.,  
Department of Chemistry, The University, Nottingham  
NG7 2RD (tel 0602 513530 (Pattenden) or 0602 513490  
(Turner), Fax 0602 513535.

Further details and application forms, returnable  
not later than 28th February, from the  
Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham,  
University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD  
(tel 0602 515780). Ref No 1596.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD  
S. JOHN'S SCHOOL  
NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX

The Governors of S. John's School invite  
applications for the post of Head which will  
become vacant in August, 1993, on the re-  
appointment of Mr. Paul Ramage. S. John's  
is a boys' day school with a pre-prep  
department, situated on a site of 30 acres.

The Governors intend to appoint a person of  
appropriate academic standing with an  
interest in preparatory school education.  
They would prefer the Head to be married  
and between the ages of 35-45.

Full particulars of this appointment,  
together with an application form, which  
must be returned by 26th January, 1993,  
may be obtained from:-  
The Clerk to the Governors,  
Merchant Taylor's Hall,  
30 Threadneedle Street,  
London, EC2R 8AY  
Telephone No. 071 588 7606  
FAX No. 071 528 8332

## FELLOWSHIPS

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE  
**Research Fellowships**

The Governing Body of St Catharine's College invites  
applications from men and women for election to up  
to three Research Fellowships, (tenable with out-  
restriction as to subject, from 1 October 1993 for  
three years of age. Candidates must be graduates of a  
University and under thirty years of age on 1 October  
1992. The closing date for applications is 1 March  
1993.

Further particulars are available from the Secretary for  
the Research Fellowships competition,  
St Catharine's College, Cambridge CB2 1RL  
(Telephone: 0223 - 338349)

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

in association with Christ Church  
**UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP IN  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited for the above post from  
candidates able to carry out teaching and  
research in the field of electro-mechanical en-  
gineering. Candidates should be able to teach  
widely within electrical engineering, but particu-  
larly in the machines or power area, on a broad  
4-year Engineering Science course, which offers  
opportunities for specialisation in the third and  
fourth years. This post may be held in associa-  
tion with an Official Studentship (i.e. tutorial  
fellowship) at Christ Church.

Further particulars of the lectureship and the  
associated college post may be obtained from  
Professor J.M. Brady, Department of Engi-  
neering Science, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PJ  
(Fax 0865 273010), to whom applications should be  
sent, together with the names and addresses of  
three referees, to arrive no later than 5 February  
1993.

## in association with Somerville College

**UNIVERSITY LECTURERSHIP IN  
MECHANICAL OR PROCESS  
ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited for the above post from  
candidates able to carry out teaching and  
research in the engineering applications of  
thermo-dynamics or fluid mechanics. Candidates  
should be able to teach widely within these fields  
on a broad 4-year Engineering Science course,  
which offers opportunities for specialisation in the  
third and fourth years. This post may be held  
in association with a tutorial fellowship at Som-  
erville College.

Further particulars of the lectureship and the  
associated college fellowship may be obtained  
from Professor J.M. Brady, Department of En-  
gineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PJ  
(Fax 0865 273010), to whom applications should be  
sent, together with the names and addresses of  
three referees, to arrive no later than 5 February  
1993.

## in association with Wolfson College

**UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN  
SANSKRIT**

Applications are invited for this post, which is  
tenable from 1 October 1993 or as soon as po-  
ssible thereafter, stipend on the age-related  
scale, £13,400-£28,407. The person appointed  
will be required to teach and do research in  
Sanskrit language and literature, and must be  
fully competent in the classical language. The  
successful candidate may be offered a fellow-  
ship at Wolfson College.

Further particulars (containing details of the  
duties and full range of emoluments and allow-  
ances attaching to both the University and  
college posts) may be obtained from Catherine  
Godman, Secretary to the Oriental Studies  
Board, The Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane,  
Oxford OX1 2LE, to whom applications (in  
triplicate, or one from overseas applicants) should  
be sent not later than Friday 28 February 1993.  
Applicants should also ask three referees to  
write in support of their applications in confi-  
dence to Ms Godman by 28 February. The FAX  
number of the Oriental Institute is (0865) 278190.  
Please quote reference s/1101.

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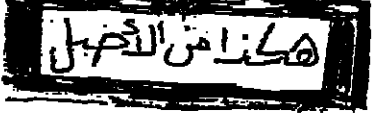
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# Artful squeeze on arts degrees

John O'Leary takes a critical look at the government's methods of reducing university expansion

Ministers always use Christmas to slip out potentially embarrassing announcements. If, for example, school inspectors decide that the national curriculum has not raised primary school standards when the education secretary has just claimed that it has, their report might best be issued on December 29.

If there has to be a U-turn on the expansion of higher education through a fee cut for the most popular courses, Christmas week would be an ideal time. So it was last month, in the middle of the parliamentary recess and the academic vacation, that a 30 per cent reduction in the amount universities receive for extra students on arts and social science degrees passed almost unnoticed.

The government's intention, signalled in the Autumn Statement, was to call at least a temporary halt to the spectacular growth in student numbers seen over the last five years. The side-effects will be to make entry requirements inevitable and to throw many universities' short and long-term planning into disarray. Others have already been made to many of this year's applicants.

The fee cut, from £1,855 to £1,300, is the latest manifestation of a stop/go policy for higher education that goes back more than a decade. In 1982, when the polytechnics were thought to be taking too many students, Lord Joseph halved the fees. In 1989 John MacGregor doubled them again. Since most fees are paid by the state, students were not penalised, but institutions were given a powerful incentive to recruit.

It worked. Not only did the polytechnics continue to take at least 10 per cent more students each year, but the universities belatedly joined in. The result has been 25 per cent growth in three years, and no sign of demand slackening. John Major's target of one young person in three in higher education by the end of the century was in sight already.

The "period of consolidation", although clearly motivated by a desire to cap spending on universities, has been portrayed as a move to preserve standards and promote



science and technology. Although Her Majesty's Inspectors found no general cause for concern in the polytechnics and the number of first-class degrees has continued to rise, students and staff have been critical of the size of lectures and seminar groups, and the pressure on libraries.

Especially in the new universities, which have borne the brunt of expansion, there is widespread acceptance that some slowdown is desirable. But, with growth built into development plans for several years ahead, the speed of the policy reversal may cause financial problems. New courses will have to be balanced by cuts elsewhere, and building projects reassessed.

Polytechnic and college plans submitted to their funding council last year envisaged 41 per cent more students in the four years ending in 1995-96. Durham and Teesside universities have opened a new college at Stockton; Sunderland is building a new campus; and several others have only slightly less ambitious plans.

Although expansion in science and engineering is unaffected, most of the additional students were expected in business subjects and the other classroom-based courses. In those areas, universities will now receive full funding only for existing students and a new intake of last year's size. With £500 less coming in for every additional student, universities would have to raise staffing levels in such subjects from 20:1 to about 30:1 to make expansion viable.

Some universities may do just that. John Stoddart, the vice-chancellor of Sheffield Hallam University, says: "We are now in a position where a higher education place is almost being seen as a right, and many of us believe we have an obligation to manage that expansion regardless of the funding we get. I do not believe it is possible simply to turn off demand."

Others may find themselves

caught in a vicious circle, losing money because of poor research ratings, but unable to compensate by taking more students. The funding council's plan was to steer some universities towards a predominantly teaching role, but for those concentrating on the arts and social sciences there will be no opportunity to increase the undergraduate load.

The council is planning a "safety net" to ensure that no university's

budget drops too sharply in the short term, and the education department is monitoring the effect on the hardest hit. But administrators fear that some universities will suffer long-term damage, and some may even be forced into mergers. Rhodri Phillips, the deputy vice-chancellor of South Bank University and a former secretary of the funding council, says: "There are bound to be institutions that are still growing, almost exclusively in business and related subjects, which will be in a dicey position."

The vice-chancellors' committee will discuss the implications next week. David Harrison, its chairman, says: "There has been a lot of concern about the sudden change of policy, especially where large mortgages have been taken out. There will have to be a whole new funding system for universities."

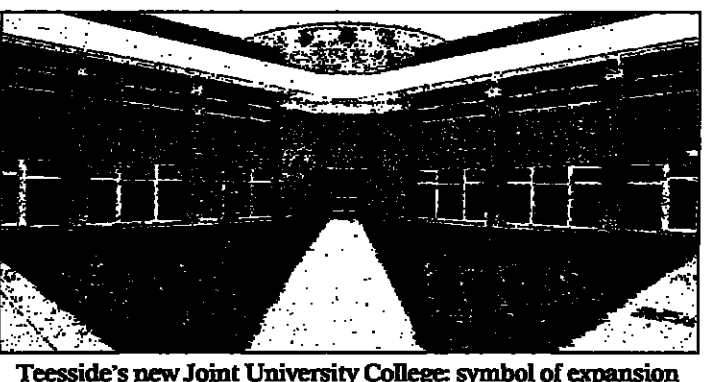
Professor Graeme Davies, the chairman of the Higher Education Funding Council for England, doubts that many universities will have to scrap building projects. "We gave them as much warning as we could, and I think they will accept the need to consolidate. If there is not a degree of consolidation, then the imposition of cash limits must be in question."

Jeff Rooker, Labour's higher education spokesman, takes a less sanguine view. "The timing of the announcement made it look furtive, and the effect will be to close off opportunities to people in sixth forms, whose expectations have been built up by the government. That is unfair and inequitable."

(Figures are given in thousands. Those after 1990-91 are projections.)

	1988/9	89/90	90/1	91/2	92/3	93/4	94/5
Universities	270	283	300	318	335	348	356
Polytechnics/colleges	240	259	285	320	350	371	382
Local authorities	6	6	6	7	8	8	9
Total (full-time)	516	548	591	645	692	727	746
Total (part-time)	637	674	725	783	834	872	894

\* Including new universities from 1992-3.  
Source: Government expenditure plans 1992-93 to 1994-95.



Teesside's new Joint University College: symbol of expansion

## Why boys cost more than girls

Girls-only schools seem to have had it all their own way this year. While they have prouetted on the top of school exam league tables, for those of us with girls in the private co-ed system it's been bump bump all the way down to positions well into double-even treble figures.

So why did we choose co-education in the first place? Have we got what we wanted from it? Do girls really do better in single sex schools? Can one dare refute the statistics?

Many of us put our daughters into the co-educational system so that they could have the same opportunities as boys. Above all we wanted to imbue them with a sense of self-esteem. If that was at the expense of a GCSE or two, too bad: looking around one's own peer group one sees how seldom it is that the highest achiever at school sustains that position in later life. Something altogether more subtle and dynamic is at work, rooted it seems in a subconscious sense of how one is valued. Life being what it is, money can be a useful yardstick.

According to recent research, senior girls' day school places cost on average £224 less per term than boys (£1,646 as opposed to £1,870). Strangely, this gap widens still further when there are brother/sister schools. Take Haberdashers' Aske's for boys: fees (according to the 1992-93 school prospectus) range up to £1,559, but to £1,110 at their girls' counterpart, St Paul's School in west London charges £2,400 for day boys. St Paul's Girls £1,884.

In the Woodard Foundation schools, Lancing for boys is £2,695 and Ardingly £2,740, whereas St Michael's, Petworth, for girls is £1,980. The Perse Schools charge day girls £1,291, boys £1,377. The rare exceptions with equal fees tend to be in the North: Merchant Taylors', Mersey, and Bury Grammar School, for example.

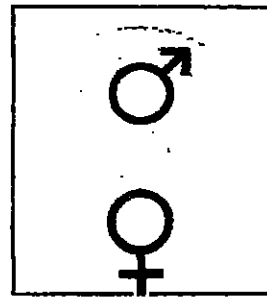
If boys' schools, as they claim, are finding it difficult to make ends meet, how are these girls' schools managing? Is there a cheeseparing five loaves and two

fishes character eagle-eyed in the background, seeing that no one wastes an envelope and that the treadle sewing machines are worked until they drop? Scan the 1992 census and one finds tell-tale signs that this may indeed be so. For new buildings and equipment for 1991 HMC (mainly boys) schools were putting aside £836 per pupil. GSA (girls) £418 and GBGSA (girls) a miserly £283.

When I asked bursars why this was, there was talk of cricket pitches being more difficult to maintain than lacrosse pitches, more grounds and listed buildings to keep up. More of all sorts of things the girls' schools can't possibly catch up with while they make such inadequate provision for the future. It seems like a spiral they will never be able to break, and an important one at that. For all of us are defined by our setting. The places we have lived in contribute to what we are.

Another counter-productive way of penny pinching is to pay staff less. A 1988/89 survey shows basic pay scales for men and women working in girls' schools lagging behind those in boys' schools. Subsequent pay rises as reflected in the 1992 census show they have not caught up. Where there are heads of departments in a given subject working in comparable conditions there are deep discrepancies, always in favour of the boys.

There are also fewer perks. Extra buildings in boys' schools enable them for instance to be more generous with accommodation. This is not what parents like me want and is, I think, a reason why, league tables notwithstanding, more and more of us are leaving girls-only schools well alone. In 1992 GSA and GBGSA schools (girls only) found themselves with 679 fewer pupils, whereas HMS and SHMIS and GBA schools (boys and co-ed) had 1,980 more girls on their rolls. This in a time of recession, when every paper qualification is believed to count.



VIEWPOINT

Anthea Saxon

## Classrooms with the writing on the wall

Maintaining classroom discipline is a growing problem for many schools. Some children seem incapable of following the rules, perhaps because they feel they are unreasonable or unclear.

There can be no such excuses at Bebbington High School on the Wirral. When children misbehave at Bebbington, the teacher immediately writes their names on the classroom blackboard. They know they are in trouble and they know what the penalty is likely to be. Their classmates know too that the choice to break the rules was their own.

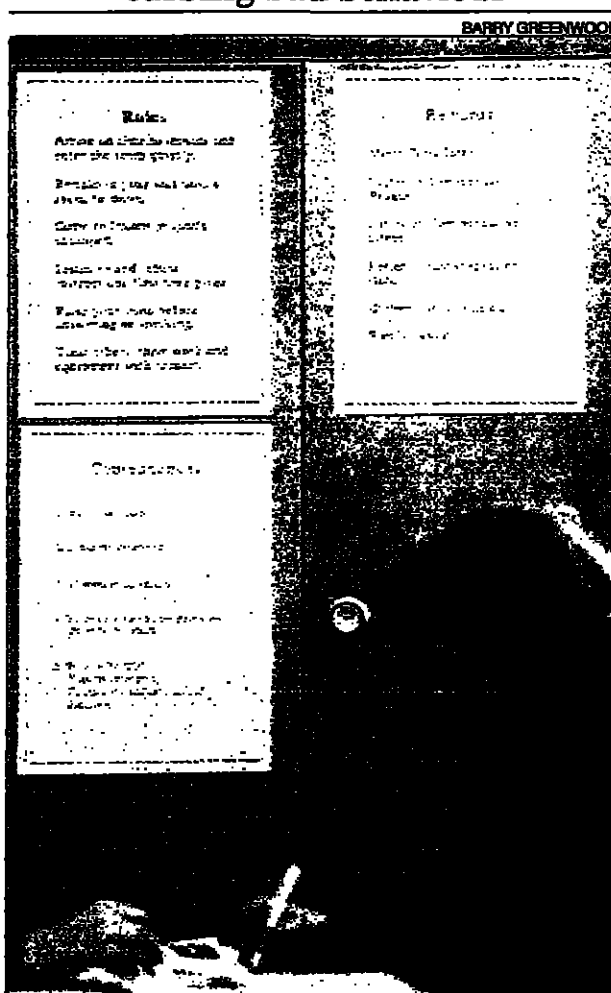
The effect, claim the proponents of this American system of discipline, has been to improve behaviour, allowing more time to be spent on teaching. "Assertive discipline" was introduced into Bebbington last September and Margaret Hodson, a science teacher, says the results are "little short of a miracle".

Since the programme was introduced into England two years ago, 450 schools, 80 per cent of them primary, have adopted the scheme. Whether the programme spreads more widely depends to some extent on the government's attitude. Adrian Smith, of Behaviour Management, the Bristol-based company marketing the scheme in Britain, will this week meet Eric Forth, the junior schools minister, to tell him of the benefits achieved by schools using the programme.

Bebington, a 1,000-pupil 11-to-18 secondary modern school, was always considered good for a school of its type, but staff claim that standards of behaviour increased dramatically last term, with an improvement in the work rate of the children and less stress on the teachers.

The basis of the programme, which costs schools £22 a day for each person trained, is that all children have a right to choose how they behave but that they must face the consequences of that choice. A set of straightforward rules is displayed on a wall in each classroom, together

A new system has succeeded in curbing bad behaviour



No excuses: Lesley Anne McFeat at work at Bebbington

er with a set of rewards and consequences. The rules at Bebbington are: arrive on time to lessons and enter the room quietly; remain in your seat unless asked to move; come to lessons properly equipped; listen to and follow instructions the first time they are given; raise your hand before answering or speaking; and treat others, their work and equipment with respect. Pupils who behave well during a lesson are rewarded with an "R" mark in the teacher's record book. Six Rs win them a "bronze" letter of commendation to take home to their

parents. Twelve "Rs" bring a silver letter, 18 a gold, and 24 a diploma of excellence presented by the head teacher at assembly. Diploma winners are then able to choose a special award in negotiation with the staff, such as a non-uniform day or a trip out. Teachers can also award a certificate of merit for individual pieces of good work or behaviour or for long-term excellent punctuality or attendance. All letters and certificates earned by the pupils are eventually kept in their record of achievement, available to potential employers.

Paul Shryane, the deputy head at Bebbington, who first suggested that the scheme be adopted, says that rewarding good behaviour makes children focus on the benefits of concentrating on work and creates a positive environment for classroom work.

The sanctions open to teachers for pupils who break the rules are: detention of five minutes, 15 minutes or 30 minutes at lunchtime with the parents informed. The ultimate sanction before being excluded is being sent to the academic remove, where children are isolated from the rest of the school for periods ranging from one lesson to a whole day. They are continually supervised by a member of the staff and their parents are invited to the school to discuss their child's behaviour.

Assertive discipline allows the staff to deal quickly with disruptive pupils: children can see the consequence of their action on the wall. As a result, the time spent on teaching in the classroom is up substantially, says John Adamson, a modern languages teacher at the school. He estimates that the curriculum was covered 25 per cent more quickly last term than in previous years.

In adapting the scheme for British use, the Bebbington staff, who all agreed that it was the right move for their school, had to revise the rewards system, which in American schools tends to be material. Offers of sweets or gifts for good behaviour were deemed inappropriate.

Mr Shryane says: "Much assertive discipline is based on sound traditional educational practice. What is new is the formalised consistency of a whole school approach, and the consistent rewarding of those who achieve the standards asked of them." Put rather more controversially, society has moved on, it seems, from the time where the teacher could expect good behaviour from the majority of pupils as a matter of course. Now they have to reward it.

DAVID TYTLER

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**

**SARUM LECTURESHIP 1994-5**

The elections intend to elect a Sarum Lecturer for 1994-5 to deliver a series of Theology lectures in support of the Christian Faith. Apart from academic considerations the only qualification required is that lecturers shall be persons who profess the Christian Faith.

The Lecturer will enter office in Michaelmas Term 1994 and will be required to deliver eight lectures in the academic year 1994-5. The stipend will be £2,000 plus travelling and subsistence expenses. In addition, assistance with the cost of printing the lectures may be given. The lecturer will not be entitled to receive any part of the stipend until the manuscript of the lectures has been submitted in a form fit for publication.

Candidates should send their names, with a statement of the lecture which they propose to deliver and any further explanation which they may wish to offer, in eight copies to the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD to arrive not later than 28 February 1993. The choice of the electors will not necessarily be limited to such candidates.

*The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer*

**Chair in Pathological Sciences**

Applications are invited for a Chair in Pathological Sciences within the University Department of Pathology and Microbiology. Appropriate candidates for this new post, which is available together with substantial research funding, will be established researchers of international standing in some field of biomedical science related to pathology or microbiology and with a background in science, medicine or veterinary science. The salary will be at non-clinical or clinical professional rates as appropriate. The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students. The possible appointment to the Headship of the Department will be discussed with each candidate individually.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Office (G0), University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, quoting reference B102 or by telephone on (0272) 256450, or fax on (0272) 259473.

Informal enquiries and visits to the Department may be made through Dr David Billington (Head of Honours School of Cellular and Molecular Pathology) on (0272) 303444.

Closing date for applications is 12th March 1993.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL**

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**THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
CANBERRA  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

**VICE-CHANCELLOR**

The Vice-Chancellorship of The Australian National University will become vacant when the resignation of the current Vice-Chancellor, Professor L. V. Nichol takes effect from 31 December 1993. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive Officer of the University.

The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Yeend, invites enquiries from women and men with appropriate experience and qualifications interested in being considered for appointment, or from those who wish to suggest suitably qualified persons who might be approached. Suitable candidates will have a distinguished scholarly record, experience in university administration at a high level and demonstrated capacity for creative scholarly and administrative leadership.

All suggestions and enquiries will be treated in confidence. Correspondence should be addressed to the Chancellor, The Australian National University, GPO Box 2599, Canberra ACT, 2601 Australia.

Further information about the position is available from the Registrar, Mr R. H. Arthur (tel. (61 6) 2495598). Applications should be lodged by 1 March 1993.

**THE UNIVERSITY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER**

**PROFESSORIAL DIRECTOR OF HEALTH POLICY & PRACTICE UNIT**

**UEA NORWICH**

Applications are invited for the professorial post of Director to create and lead the Health Policy & Practice Unit within a newly established School of Health and Social Work. The School is being formed to consolidate and extend UEA's existing strengths and interests in:

- non-medical education for health professionals
- research and development in health policy and practice
- Social Work

The new School, which has the strong support of appropriate professionals and authorities within the East Anglian region, offers an outstanding and challenging opportunity to develop and deliver education and research in health in an innovative and inter-professional manner.

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**Janet Bush suggests a way to help the economy by boosting sources of finance for both the government and the private sector**

The truth is that the private sector still has a hangover after the borrowing excesses of the eighties, the banks are unwilling to share in their distress and risk their balance sheets further and the flow of finance that is the prerequisite for recovery is still no more than a trickle. The need to make sure credit was available for the recovery was paramount in the policy decisions of

**STERILIZING LENDING TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

110% 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20

35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 -5

% growth

1988 1989 1990 - 1991 91 1992

Lending to companies

Lending to persons

1988 1989 1990 1991\* 1992\*

\*Following formation of M.B.B.B.G. credit growth (base annualized until 1988)

**Banks are  
writing off  
nearly £700,000  
of bad debts  
every hour, day  
and night**

The healing process is slow, however. The Conference Board, which tracks consumer behaviour, says there is still only an "incidental willingness" to take on credit among individuals, still nothing like the cyclical increases normally associated with recovery from recession: America is on the mend but, despite a huge devaluation, 3 per cent short-term interest rates and a psychological wave of confidence since Bill Clinton was elected president, the process is only just starting. That is

The government's need to borrow an estimated £1 billion a week during fiscal 1993-4 is bound to crowd out other borrowers. Money is likely to come out of the equity market in search of higher gilt-edged yields and, once companies are brave enough to borrow again, they may find good value finance is not readily available elsewhere.

There is an obvious solution. Banks have the capital and sav they have the

The argument for ending full funding is compelling. In the absence of lower interest rates, banks would at least be able to enhance their loan portfolios by including safe sovereign lending, and with a steepening yield curve make a tidy profit. The government would tap a whole new source of finance.

Importantly for the economy at large, if banks were to become big purchasers of gilts, less money would be sucked out of other parts of the capital markets, such as equities, and companies would have a better chance of raising money.

In other words, the Chancellor may well be advised to save his own cash-flow problems and help get the flow of money through the economy going again by resorting to much more frequent use of his Access card.

This week promises no let-up in the gloom as the group announces year-end results. The grim words of Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman, in a recent interview suggested that the group made losses in the second half as bad debt provisions rolled on.

For now, TSB should be valued on fundamentals, and they look shaky. Shareholders should leave with fulfilment to jaded market-makers.

dividend for years while the commercial property market recovers. Hanson has been languishing since its bid for RHIM failed and yields 6.4 per cent.

Perhaps the most interesting member of this band is ICI, on 6.7 per cent. Fears persist about the group's ability to maintain a 55p

## Union Discount

IF Carter Allen, Crédit Lyonnais or anyone else is really planning to buy Union Discount, they should make their mind up soon. Eight weeks have passed since the bombed-out firm announced it was in bid talks. There has been

continuing goodwill of their management and they may not relish the prospect of being bought and sold.

Perhaps Union's bidder is wisely waiting until the firm releases its full-year results before it reveals its identity. Before then, it should ask itself one question: what is it actually buying?

Admittedly, this still leaves net assets per share of more than 150p, a healthy premium to the share price, although any bidder should question their quality. The reputation of the core money market activities has been badly shaken by the group's ill-fated foray into the leasing

### Close to home

FIDELITY Brokerage, one of the world's largest regional stockbrokers, has appointed a former Kleinwort Benson Securities director to spearhead its entry into the European institutional brokerage market. Laurie Faulkner, 41, joined last week as a senior vice president. Fidelity has decided to enter the European market after the success of Fidelity Capital Markets, its US operation, whose market share has grown from two per cent to 4 per cent in two years. "It is an obvious and timely move. The time is right for a similar business to be developed for the UK and continental European institutional investor," says Faulkner from Fidelity's Tonbridge, Kent, office. Faulkner

**CAROL LEONARD**

## Confusion reigns over VAT in Europe

should carry VAT. Simple question? Not so. My accountant said, "definitely not" and my Christmas partner said, "yes, VAT has to be included". In my confusion, I rang a VAT office who said, "ring your local office, they will tell you". I did, and they said I was passed around various offices and eventually came to an unpaid tax collector, subject to heavy fines if I got it wrong. Can somebody please tell me how this is going to operate?

Yours faithfully,  
CAROL SPEED,  
Managing Director,  
Kynston International,  
Old Bond Street,  
W1

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### Self-learning series (1)

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## ANT ARREAL

RENT APPEAL...



A report says  
the regulators  
need regulating

# BUSINESS

MONDAY JANUARY 11 1993

Janet Bush looks  
at a matter  
of life and debt

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

## Bank charges put Taurus in firing line

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT  
FINANCIAL EDITOR

A YEAR before Taurus, the London Stock Exchange paperless share trading system, is likely to start operating, Barclays Bank is preparing to charge some individual investors because of the change.

The scale of the charges by Barclays and possibly other banks is certain to renew criticism of Taurus by private investor lobbyists. Banks will also be accused of taking advantage of the much-delayed implementation of Taurus to generate additional revenues from securities handling services.

Barclays will levy charges on shares lodged with the bank as collateral for loans. Under Taurus, share certificates will be abolished. Barclays insists that such shares must in future

**■ The much-delayed, accident-prone and widely criticised share trading system will face more hostility after newly announced charges associated with the launch**

be held in its own nominee accounts rather than in the name of the holder.

The bank will charge £20 per holding to transfer each security into its nominee account and £20 a year per holding, plus charges for any changes in the portfolio.

In a letter to a small business customer of a north London branch, which the bank confirms is part of its general policy, the charges are blamed squarely on Taurus.

In the case of this customer, a friend's share portfolio, actively traded and held to support a guarantee for a loan of only £10,000, contains 31

stocks. Barclays would therefore charge £1,240 in the first year, before unspecified charges on any transactions. The local Barclays business manager understandably suggested consultations before moving ahead. Existing contracts for loans under £15,000 may be protected under the Consumer Credit Act.

Barclays said it had not yet fixed charges for other customers using the bank as an account holder under the Taurus system. Charges might be different for investors simply dealing in shares.

The action seems to confirm fears expressed by investors in letters to *The Times* that Taurus would undermine the practice of third parties lodging portfolios of shares as collateral for loans to friends or relatives. It will also encourage widespread fears that Taurus will raise costs to private investors.

Writing in *The Times* in October, Sir Andrew Hugh Smith, chairman of the Stock Exchange, sought to reassure private investors that their fears were unfounded. Any charge on a company security could be recorded on a company's Taurus account, leaving the investor the option of maintaining his electronic share record with the company or with the bank.

The exchange confirmed this weekend that it should be possible under Taurus to make arrangements with company account holders, which are unlikely to charge their own shareholders.

Barclays said its move was partly due to the "unacceptable risk of fraud", although the Stock Exchange has insisted that this will be much reduced by the impending switch to Taurus. Barclays also admitted it wanted to use the opportunity to convert loan collateral arrangements to a legal charge and said the large costs involved must be recovered from customers.



More Magic Kingdom: Cheryl Spreadbury shows a young "guest" round the Disney Store at Bentalls shopping centre in Kingston upon Thames, one of the 16 outlets to have sprouted in Britain since Walt Disney opened its first one in Regent Street, London, in the autumn of 1990. The latest store has just opened at the Brent Cross Shopping Centre, north London and more are planned this year.

Shoppers, known as "guests" in Disney-speak, are welcomed by staff wearing cheerleader costumes who are primed to answer questions on all aspects of Disney. City analysts hoping to prize some hard numbers

out of management are likely to have less luck. Disney said Christmas trading was "very, very strong" but will not be more specific. Neither will it say how many new stores are planned. Similar uncertainty reigns at the Euro Disney theme park at Paris; winter remains an unknown, says Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman, and the company cannot yet say when it expects the park to become profitable, though a fast start has been made according to the annual report.

Growth in 1992 was expected to take Disney's UK shop sales from £1.8 million to £2.2 million and create about 300 new jobs.

## Hanson swaps last gold asset for coal in US

By COLIN CAMPBELL, MINING CORRESPONDENT

HANSON is to swap its last big gold asset, acquired when it took over Consolidated Gold Fields in 1989, for more US coal interests.

The exchange, worth \$500 million, involves Hanson's wholly owned Gold Fields Mining Corporation, owner of Chitney Creek gold mine in Nevada and the Mesquite gold mine in California, for the coal interests of Santa Fe Pacific Minerals Corporation, part of the \$2.4 billion Santa Fe rail and energy group.

The gold-coal exchange is structured in similar fashion to Hanson's October, 1990, deal with Sir James Goldsmith, the financier, when Hanson swapped a 49 per cent stake in Newmont Mining

— also inherited from the Consolidated takeover — for Sir James's Cavenham Forest Industries timber group.

Hanson is known to have been trying to sell GFM in months, but a number of world mining groups are said to have balked at Hanson's price — up to \$1 billion.

Because of tax implications in shedding GFM and the lower gold price, Hanson's original asking price has fallen to about \$500 million.

In its 1992 annual report, Hanson said it had long-term faith in gold mining, but gave warning of a further profits

deterioration at GFM in 1993. In contrast, Hanson has been consistently positive about coal, stressing that it is a "core" interest.

The exchange fits with Hanson's philosophy of being a big player in an industry where it can have influence. It was because Hanson was locked into Newmont and could do little to improve its cash flow, that its Newmont stake went to Sir James in 1990.

The persistent weakness of the world gold price, over which Hanson has no influence, has helped crystallise the group's latest asset sale. Hanson said on Friday "we never comment on market rumours", but conceded no single asset was sacrosanct.

GFM's trading profits fell to £29 million (£38 million) in the year to September 1992. Trading profits of Hanson's coal interests fell from £170 million to £157 million.

The asset swap needs formal approval of America's Securities and Exchange Commission. Ownership of Santa Fe's Lee Ranch coal mine in New Mexico — the mine has reserves of 726 million tonnes — would complement Hanson's Peabody coal interests, and entrench its position as one of the largest coal owners.

Tempos, page 34

## BP aims for £250m from latest sale

By GEORGE SIVELL, CITY EDITOR

BP is poised to raise £250 million from the sale of its consumer products subsidiary, which includes the Robert McBride personal care and household products business.

When completed, the deal will take the oil group's disposal receipts to an estimated \$900 million for 1993 and follows up disposals for 1992 estimated at \$1.7 billion. BP's corporate plan projects disposals of between \$1.5 and \$2 billion for both 1992 and 1993 as the group strives to concentrate on oil exploration and production, petrol retailing and petrochemicals.

This is part of BP plans to pay off debt at \$1 billion a year

from 1993 onwards. Debts currently stand at \$16 billion. Capital expenditure has been cut from \$8 billion in 1991 to an estimated \$6.5 billion in 1992 and a projected \$5 billion in 1993 and 1994.

S G Warburg, the merchant bank, has compiled a list of bidders for the consumer products business, of which Robert McBride is a large part. McBride makes own-label personal care and household products for supermarket groups. It employs 3,500 at 12 factories in Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.

BP said it could not comment on the consumer products sales.

## Payout plea for elderly

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

THE High Court will be asked tomorrow to order the Investors' Compensation Scheme (ICS) to pay more to 2,000 elderly people who have suffered losses by taking out loans against their homes to invest in bonds.

The court will hear two applications for judicial review that are being made by Barnett Sampson, a firm of solicitors representing about 700 homeowners.

The compensation scheme was set up by the Securities and Investments Board under

the Financial Services Act. The High Court is being asked to rule that compensation equal to the civil liability of the broker who sold the policy should be paid by the scheme, up to the £48,000 limit per claim. The ICS will vigorously contest the applications, but it has told claimants that if the court rules in favour of the applications it would reopen all the cases already settled.

The scheme has already paid out £3.5 million to 221 claimants.

### WORD-WATCHING

By PHILIP HOWARD

**JERKWATER**  
a. An erotic picture  
b. A branch train  
c. A sentimental novelette  
**ANGIOMA**  
a. A stepmother  
b. A tumour  
c. A stucco corner

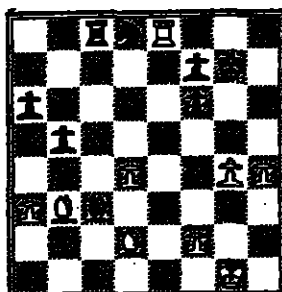
**PROPOSITA**  
a. The agenda  
b. A proposition  
c. A female propositus  
**TOAST**  
a. French toast  
b. A sock  
c. The celery pine

Answers on page 33

### WINNING MOVE

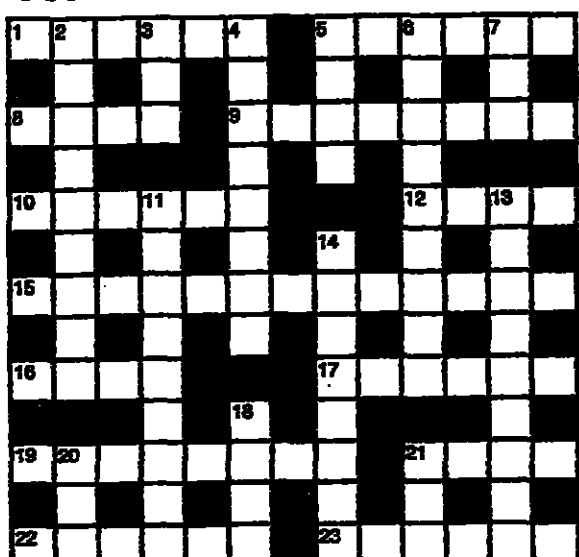
By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game Short — Hubner, Manila 1990. White could capture the black bishop on e3, but then the recapture by the rook would threaten white's bishop on b3. Can white do better? Nigel Short's Candidate's Final match against Jan Timman is currently in progress. The match is being played in El Escorial, near Madrid, the headquarters, chosen by Philip II to plot the Armada in 1588.



Solution on page 33.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 2992



**ACROSS**  
1 Fabric stiffener (6)  
2 Blunt refusal (6)  
3 Thrush (4)  
4 Petrol (8)  
5 Volcano pit (6)  
6 Tramp (4)  
7 Lack of feeling (13)  
8 Hider deputy (4)  
9 Probable (6)  
10 Parasol (8)  
11 Metal marquetry (4)  
12 Critical point (6)  
13 Powerful shock (6)

**DOWN**  
1 Permissiveness (9)  
2 Local paper (3)  
3 Great danger (4,4)  
4 Foolhardy (4)  
5 Early Russian Communist (9)  
6 Merriment (3)  
7 Riches (9)  
8 Jesus birthplace (9)  
9 Robust (8)  
10 Gifts to poor (4)  
11 Spoil (3)  
12 Constricting snake (3)

**SOLUTIONS TO NO 2991**

**ACROSS:** 1 Hypochondriac 6 Realm 9 Dead Sea 10 Pic 11 Epoch 12 Refined 14 Hungry 16 Beyond 20 Sultana 23 A bomb 24 Rum 25 Numbing 26 Idols 27 Thoughtlessly

**DOWN:** 1 Horse chestnut 2 Platoon 3 Camphor 4 Orders 5 Dwarf 6 Isen 7 Claude Debussy 13 Icy 15 Cut 17 Examine 18 Odorous 19 Target 21 Limbo 22 Aging

**CROSSWORD ENTHUSIASTS:** For mail order details of all Times Crossword Books and The Times Computer Crossword software with help levels (runs on most PCs), call Akom Ltd on 081 852 4575 (24 hrs) or CDS Doncaster on 0302 890 000. Just released, the first book of The Times Jumbo Concise Crosswords, £5.99, ring Akom.

## Profits confidence signals a revival

By NEIL BENNETT

BUSINESSMEN are expecting an economic revival this year and confidently predicting a rise in sales and profits, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet, the business information group.

The survey shows that businesses have become increasingly optimistic since Norman Lamont's Autumn Statement in November and are more confident now about future profits than they have been for three years.

Dun & Bradstreet said that 39 per cent of nearly 2,000 businesses in the survey expect profits to rise in the current quarter, compared with only 22 per cent that think they will fall. More than two thirds of companies expect sales to rise or remain the same, while optimism about exports is even more pronounced due to the weak value of the pound.

The South East and East

Anglia are leading the surge in confidence, while the West Midlands is the most cautious region.

The East Midlands is the most optimistic about exports, although, unlike the rest of the country, its confidence about sales and new orders has fallen since the last quarter. Dun & Bradstreet also says that the forecasts of rising sales are more cautious than they were a year ago, when managers awaited an economic recovery that never came.

The new confidence has reached most industries except construction. About half of manufacturers and retailers expect a rise in sales and new orders, a sharp increase on the results of the autumn survey, in which most businesses were expecting to see sales, orders and profits continue to fall. In construction, however, only 19 per cent hope to increase sales.

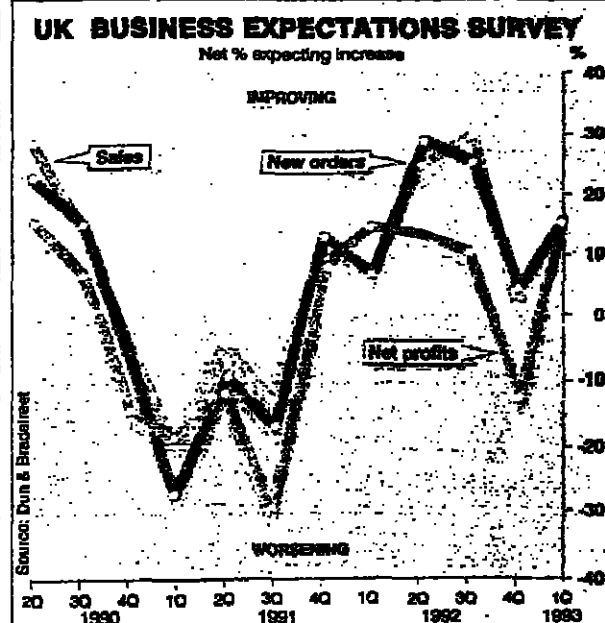
while 54 per cent expect them to fall. The survey also shows that the outlook on jobs is still gloomy. More than a third of companies expect to lay off further staff during the quarter, while only 18 per cent are planning to take on fresh workers. The construction industry is likely to be hardest hit. Almost two thirds of companies in the sector are planning to shed further jobs in the next three months.

On the positive side, inflationary pressure remains weak. Only 17 per cent of companies expect to pass on cost increases to customers, compared with 37 per cent planning to do so. This continues a pattern established in late 1991, when companies reined their prices back to try to protect their shrinking order books.

The Autumn Statement made a significant impact on business confidence. Forty six per cent of managing directors believe their companies will benefit from the Chancellor's announcement, compared with only 28 per cent who do not believe there will be any improvement.

Business confidence has recovered several times during the recession but on each occasion it has been dashed when an economic upturn has failed to materialise.

Philip Mellor, Dun & Bradstreet's marketing manager, says the survey confirms suggestions that recovery may finally be ready to take hold. "For many companies this will be a make-or-break period. In the sharp competitive market, the key to survival will be adherence to strict financial disciplines."



Economic View, page 34



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